

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART.
Pages 1 to 8.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO., SECOND GRAND OPENING! OF IMPORTED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, CARPETS.

Latest and Newest Effects. Attractive Designs and Styles, Exclusive to Our Own Trade.

Colored Dress Goods.

We have just received twenty cases of new Dress Goods, embracing all the new weaves in Chevron Stripe, Diagonals, Bedford Cords, Broadcloths, Storm Serbes, Zig Zag, Wave line, Matlasse, Home-spuns and all the latest productions of both foreign and domestic manufacture. By long odds the largest and most complete stock in the south.

Monday Morning.

Tomorrow morning, at 8 o'clock, we will commence a grand special sale of woolen Dress Fabrics and Silks, and offer to our customers a rare opportunity to buy their fall dresses.

269 pieces of striped bourette and tufted plaid Suitings, 38 inches wide, nice styles, at only 25c a yard.

At 45c, one lot English Home-spuns, all wool, 40 inches wide, the most substantial and stylish goods known for medium wear. You are sure to think they are worth more.

At 59c a yard, we offer a special line of Camel's Hair Suitings, lovely styles and shadings.

49 pieces of Bedford Cords, all the new browns, blues, tans and gray, worth \$1.25, at 95c a yard.

At \$1.35, new lot of Crepe Bedford Cords, 39 different shades, a high-class novelty that bids fair to lead. They should bring \$2.

Special lot of Bedford Cords at \$1.19, \$1.50 and \$2.49.

At \$1.98 a yard, 54-inch Diagonal Cheverons, match stripes, latest out, a magnificent fabric, truly worth \$3 a yard.

119 Novelty Suits, camel's hair, with long hair effects, in rings, dots, crescents, etc. Special for tomorrow at only \$7.50 a suit.

At \$9.98 each, a beautiful Novelty plaid, Camel's Hair Suit, worth \$20.

59 Broadcloth Suits with wave line, zig zag and diagonal camel's hair effects, worth \$25, tomorrow at only \$12.50 a suit.

We show everything new in Novelties from \$4.65 to \$65 a suit.

Silks.

Beauty seekers for fine dress wear continually crowd our Silk Department. The general improvement in textures and weaves is noticed by our patrons who desire high-grade novelties at moderate prices. Our Silks are now ready for inspection. All the elegance and grandeur of the artist's conception is here displayed.

A sale of Silks commences with us tomorrow. Your presence we urgently request.

40 pieces Crepon de Chine for evening and party wear 49c, worth \$1. We show all shades and 24 inches wide.

200 pieces Black Dress Silks, 18 styles, every known weave, each pattern guaranteed to wear and give satisfaction.

30 pieces Black Silks at 79c, worth \$1.25; six styles in this lot, and we present it as a royal bargain.

28 pieces Black Silks at 98c, worth \$1.49; sterling value displayed in this number.

42 pieces printed Tokio Brocades, a high novelty and a reproduction of a Parisian beauty, 59c; real value, \$1.75.

18 pieces lovely Chiffons at 98c, worth \$1.48; all evening tints and 44 inches wide.

Bridal Costumes

are a specialty with us. Wedding outfits are shown in all their splendor and elegance.

\$10,000 invested in our unapproachable stock of party and reception gowns.

35 patterns extra fine zig zag Honiton Crepes, \$26.25 pattern; these are the leading extremes in fine party fabrics.

Black Dress Goods.

Late arrivals bring us the very newest things in Black Goods. New Bedford Cords, new Diagonals, new Cheverons, new Novelties of all kinds.

20 pieces novelty Black Goods, Diagonals, Cheverons, Match Stripes, Bow Knots, Bedfords, Wave line, and all the newest styles, a royal collection at only 98c a yard.

Wonderful!

The success our Black Goods department has attained. We sell the majority of the black dresses of Atlanta.

At 95c yard.

11 pieces of the popular Bedford Cords, worth \$1.25.

19 pieces 40-inch, silk finish black Henrietta, strictly first-class and value \$1, at only 73c a yard.

At 45c yard.

A lot of black Camel's Hair Suitings, beautiful soft fabrics, a matchless bargain at the above named price.

Get our prices. See our stock and you are sure to buy.

Gloves.

Attractions extraordinary offered in Gloves for this week.

\$1.50 8-button length Mosquetaires at only 98c. \$2.75 Mosquetaires, all shades and black, this week \$1.98 a pair.

A simply elegant stock of Dress Trimmings. New Gimp, new Fur Trimmings, new Feather Trimmings, new Nailheads, Gold and Silver effects.

Special offering in Handkerchiefs for Tomorrow.

Offer No. 1.

111 dozen men's colored bordered, all linen Handkerchiefs, a value never seen for less than 25c, tomorrow, as long as they last at 15c each.

Offer No. 2.

209 dozen Ladies' embroidered linen Handkerchiefs, 50c value, at 29c each.

Offer No. 3.

At 10c, 1 lot men's linen Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, worth double this price.

Laces, Embroideries, and Ribbons.

The most gorgeous stock to be seen anywhere. Any style of Lace. Any kind of Needlework. A wonderful array of Ribbons, Ruchings, etc.

Novelties in Jewelry.

An import order just received.

100 styles fancy Ribbon Pins, 4c. 100 styles fancy Enamel Ribbon Pins, 10c. 300 Infants' solid gold band Rings, 25c. Solid gold Rings, moonstone settings, \$1.25. Pearl Cuff Buttons, fancy shapes, 25c. Solid silver Thimbles, 25c. Solid gold Earrings, \$1.

NOTIONS REDUCED.

Cedar Pencils, 3 for 1c. Rubber and shell Hair Pins, 2c a piece. Mending Cotton, in skins, 1c each. Children's Hose Supporters, 10c pair. Gilt and silver Hair Pins, 15c dozen. Colgate's Collo, 7c bottle. Colgate's Cold Cream, 12c box. Dr. Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice, 2ic each. Pine bottles Bay Rum, 20c bottle.

We have just received a beautiful line of fancy buttons; all the new shapes.

Gent's Furnishing Department.

Men's extra heavy Merino shirts and drawers, at 50c each.

Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, at 50c each, former price 75c.

Men's heavy, undyed, wool shirts and drawers, at \$1 each, worth \$1.50.

Ladies' extra fine, natural wool vests and pants, at 50c each.

Ladies' heavy white merino vests, 50c each.

Ladies' natural Swiss ribbed vests, at 25c each, worth 75c.

Ladies' Jersey fitting vests, Norfolk and New Brunswick make, pure lamb's wool, 75c each, worth \$1.50.

450 dozen gents' laun-

dred Dress Shirts, open front and back, at 79c each.

375 dozen gent's plaited bosom unlaundered Shirts worth \$1, to close at 65c each.

500 dozen unlaundered plain bosom shirts, made of Langdon cotton, 2,100 linen bosom, reinforced front and back and fit guaranteed, 50c each.

300 dozen unlaundered plaited bosom Shirts, open front and back, a perfect fit, 50c each.

150 dozen men's Outing Shirts at 39c each, worth 75c.

100 dozen men's night Robes with fancy Embroidery at 50c each.

Hosiery.

LADIES' HOSE.

At 33½c pair ladies' onyx dyed fast black ingrain Hose, white heel and toe, heavy weight.

At 37½c pair ladies' fast black, 4 thread, medium weight Hose, high spliced heel and double sole.

At 25c pair, ladies' fast black fleeced lined hose, full regular made.

HALF HOSE.

At 25c pair gent's fast black tans and slate colored half Hose, full regular with double sole.

At 44c pair, gent's black and tan silk half hose.

At 33c pair, gent's fast black silk lined half Hose.

At 40c pair gent's black cashmere half Hose.

MISSES' HOSE.

At \$1 pair, misses' white and bronze silk Hose.

At 25c pair, misses' xxi rib and 6-3 derby rib fast black Hose, 6 to 9½ inches.

At 33½c pair misses' medium-weight xxi fast black Hose, double knee.

At 24c pair, boys' extra heavy-weight, xxi rib, fast black, bicycle Hose, 7 to 10 inches.

BLANKETS!

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The most elegant, refined and choice stock of Blankets ever south.

600 pairs San Jose, California, Blankets at \$7.50, opened on yesterday. These are "just a little soiled," a spot here and there, yet "you would never know it." The honest value of this Blanket is \$12.75; come, take your pick.

329 pairs California "Mission Mills" Blankets at \$5.90. This is a gem. Come and see just the best thing on the market at \$5.90; easily worth \$2.50.

187 pairs extreme fine value in a household Blanket at \$2.23 per pair. We know this is a bargain.

COMFORTS.

Ladies' extra fine, natural wool vests and pants, at 50c each.

Ladies' heavy white merino vests, 50c each.

Ladies' natural Swiss ribbed vests, at 25c each, worth 75c.

Ladies' Jersey fitting vests, Norfolk and New Brunswick make, pure lamb's wool, 75c each, worth \$1.50.

450 dozen gents' laun-

and the prices asked will meet a quick response from your purse.

About Cloaks and Wraps.

It is useless for us to say that we have the largest and best stock of Cloaks in the southern states. High's Cloak Department has a world wide reputation. Occupying one-half of the second floor of our mammoth store, and even now crowded for space. We safely say that we show more Cloaks than any three houses in Atlanta.

Newest styles of Bedford Cord, Camel's Hair, Cheverons, Serbes, Matlasse, Wide Wale, Clay Diagonals, Beaver and all the best cloths known.

All styles of Cloaks, Jackets, Reefs, Capes, Paletotes in fur, muffle, astrakan, feather, nail head and braid trimmed.

119 dozen French-made Corsets at 50c each.

Children's under waists and drawers, sizes 1 to 5 years, at 12½c.

2,000 pairs Ladies' hand-turned kid Button Shoes, worth \$3.50, at \$2 a pair.

1,500 pairs Men's Calf Shoes, congress and lace, plain and cap toe; the best in town, worth \$4, at only \$2.50.

Special sale of Misses' and Children's School Shoes this week.

Our Carpet Department.

The most thorough. The handsomest. The best lighted in the southern states.

We have no old stock. Our patterns are the latest. Our stock the largest and most select in Atlanta.

We show Axminsters, Moquettes, Wiltons, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-plys and Ingrains from the very best mills.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs! from the smallest to the largest sizes. From the cheapest to the best Smyrnas and Persians.

Both in Rugs and Carpets you will find our prices much less than those obtainable at any other house in town.

Draperies. Draperies.

Come and see them; it is impossible to describe them.

In Lace Curtains, the daintiest patterns, here you will find French, English, German and Belgian makes.

In Turcoman and Chenille Portieres, we have all desirable shades and sizes.

GEORGIA PROSPECTS.

Signs of Good Cheer Seen on Every Side.

THE PEOPLE ARE MORE PROSPEROUS.

The White Staple Is Bringing Good Prices, and Everything Looks Lovely.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., October 10.—[Special.] "Georgia's cotton crop will falshorth expectations this year."

This is heard in every section of the state.

Two months ago there were evidences of an unprecedented yield. But the cool nights and continuous rains of August and September caused the plant to shed its fruit to an alarming extent. In some sections of the state, a satisfactory crop will be made, if there is a late fall, but the area thus blessed is small. If all reports are true, the state will hardly average more than one-half or two-thirds of a crop.

The farmers, however, appear to be hopeful. The belief obtains among them that the now assured depreciated yield will run up to a profit-making standard, and thereby relieve the present financial depression.

The fields everywhere are white with the fleecy staple, and the unbleached Americans is in his glory. Very few bales have been marketed in middle Georgia yet, but if open weather continues a week or ten days longer, the markets will be flooded with high-grade cotton.

Corn and other necessary products have been raised in abundance, and should cotton go up to nine or ten cents the farmers generally will regain their equilibrium.

Be this as it may, however, despite the cry of hard times, the farmers of Georgia are better off this year than they have been since the war. They have made money and are in better fix for successful farming. Every year adds new innovations. The makeshift and temporary way of doing things is giving place to permanent improvements and progressive methods. Every farm owner is experimenting more or less with the intensive system. There seems to be a general curiosity to find out just how much five or ten acres of Georgia land can be made to yield, and as a result every farmer has his pet reservation, which he is coaxing up to the highest state of cultivation. These experiments are a ready bearing fruit. Here and there they have shown that ten acres can be made to yield as much as fifty acres did under the old ramshackle method of farming. These practical demonstrations are rapidly exploding the bogus theory that "farm doesn't pay."

Under the changed conditions, "the man with a horse" is the cynosure of all eyes. The boys on the university campus have their eyes riveted on him; the bondholder is intensely eying him from a distance, and all professions and avocations are beginning to vote him the lord of creation and the treasurer-holder of the nation.

Thus, it may be predicted, that within the short space of twenty years the center of Georgia's population will be in the rural districts. The inducements offered by the farm are drawing recruits from every department of human industry. Here and there the Greek student can already be seen between the plow-handles, and the university-trained philosopher is searching the soil for the riches of its depths. But a few more years and the grandeur of the old-time southern plantation will be rehabilitated, and the regal reign of the planter re-established. When strangers come down here to look for southern princes they will go out to the plantations to find them. When they wish to study our social life in its purest and most cultured state, they will seek the drawing-rooms of the country mansion. There will be the seat of culture, the home of wealth and the abiding place of rehabilitated southern aristocracy.

Four years of continuous travel through Georgia has unfolded to me the priceless value of our farm lands, and the increasing dignity of farming as an avocation.

A sentiment is rapidly crystallizing among all aspirants for fortune and social standing, that the ownership of land is the badge of aristocracy. The year when is succeeding at his profession, investing his earnings in land, and it is the same way with the successful merchant and other money makers in every department of industry.

A casual glance from the car window shows that the thatched cottage and barn-like dwellings of the Georgia farm. Before building now, the farmer studies every architectural design, and when the structure of his selection materializes he employs the services of a professional landscape gardener, to design and beautify its surroundings. The district school is no longer the climax of his education, but he sends his sons to the universities and seminaries to complete their studies, and when they return home and take their places in the social walks of life there is nothing in their appearance and manner to distinguish them from their well-bred city contemporaries.

The religious churches of today present a startling revelation to the uninitiated, whose only knowledge of rural intelligence is gleaned from the rollicking chapters of Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." The snuff-dipping, stoop-shouldered females contending that used to be the vanguard of society, those gatherings are no longer visible. Like the tide that comes and mysteriously goes, they have disappeared, taking every semblance of their individuality with them. The assemblies that now greet the eye are those of intelligent, well-educated people, and their countenance evinces cultivation. Almost any person in the crowd can tell you the advantages of free coinage and the hardships of McKinley's tariff. Even the boys talk glibly on public affairs, and their motherless sisters have some opinions themselves, which show that they, too, have dipped occasionally into the musty teachings of political economy.

The Georgia farmers today are better posted on current affairs than the shepherds of any other state in the union. The "down east yankee" can no longer come down here and sell them wooden nutmegs, and they have learned to distinguish a cigar sign from a live Indian, with both eyes shut.

I notice a growing tendency among farmers, whose mail facilities will permit, to drop their wives, and supply their places with dairies and the better class of magazines. This within itself is a pointer of no little significance, and is one of the many signs which emphasize the

blossom the horizon of the future with such glorious prospects.

The political factions that now agitate will soon come together in the bonds of mutual interests, and one purpose, one hope, will thrill the hearts of all alike, as we march on to meet the grand destiny which Georgians, laboring together in a common cause, have moulded.

L. H. PATILLO.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Is Needed for the Purpose of Keeping Lawless Characters in Check.

DRAKEN MILL, Ga., October 10.—A law and order league, or a vigilance committee, will have to be formed here. It is becoming quite unsafe for late, for our wives, mothers or daughters to be left alone, even when it is necessary to leave them to go about our duties, because of so many lawless negroes who are strolling up and down through the country committing all kinds of depredations. It seems that this portion of the county is becoming infested with these characters to such an extent that something will have to be done.

These fellows are usually barefooted and very ragged, but somehow they manage to get hold of brandy, whisky or some thing else that makes them very desperate. Only a few days since one of them approached a lady of this community and demanded of her something to eat and be allowed to remain about the premises for awhile, and upon being refused that privilege went on to the next house, and, finding that the lady was alone, demanded the same thing of her. She gave him something to eat, and a drink of water. He lingered about the yard for some time, but had disappeared when her husband returned from his work.

CORINTH'S FAIR.

The Farmers of a Thriving Neighborhood to Meet.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., October 10.—[Special.] Corinth is one of the most enterprising towns in this part of Georgia, situated five miles northeast of Hogansville, in Heard county, and surrounded by a number of thriving communities in the state. It holds its annual exposition on the 10th and 11th of next month.

These annual fairs are organized by the agricultural extension agents, and have grown in extent and interest to a surprising degree. The people for miles around lay aside every other occupation, and repair to the beautiful and commanding fair grounds to witness the amusing pleasures and beneficial instruction. The arrangement committee has added to the exhibition several attractions of home manufacture and construction, such as flying-jewels, fireworks, etc., for the entertainment of the crowd expected. An all-day lecture course is to be given by a prominent agricultural agent the first day, and an agricultural address the second day.

The golf club will be good—least on the hundred and twenty-eve odds in the ring at once. Good racing will take place on one of the best prepared tracks to be found. Some dozen or more entries are expected. The vicinity is said to have a thoroughbred stallion from the blue grass section of Kentucky, the property of Dr. W. C. Sopwith, of Lismore, Scotland, who has made a few days

ago. This lady is possessed of all the attributes that will surely make her a popular and welcome addition to the most attractive society of Philadelphia, in which General Grubbs is so popular. She is under thirty, tall, with a splendid figure, dark brown eyes, fine complexion, and not brown hair—a typical high-bred daughter of the highlands that Sir Walter Scott has pictured. She is beloved all the country round where her father's extensive estate, and is known as "the rose of Lismore." Lismore is quite an extensive island, which Black, the novelist had described as "a paradise of beauty." The Sopwith estates are fine salmon preserves and rabbit Warrens, while the grouse shooting is superb. Before his return to America General Grubbs was one of the guests at a house party there, the others including Baron Walamer, Sir Crawford Logue, Hon. Henry Powell, Captain Rich, of the royal navy, and Baron Neff.

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ago. This lady is possessed of all the attributes that will surely make her a popular and welcome addition to the most attractive society of Philadelphia, in which General Grubbs is so popular. She is under thirty, tall, with a splendid figure, dark brown eyes, fine complexion, and not brown hair—a typical high-bred daughter of the highlands that Sir Walter Scott has pictured. She is beloved all the country round where her father's extensive estate, and is known as "the rose of Lismore." Lismore is quite an extensive island, which Black, the novelist had described as "a paradise of beauty." The Sopwith estates are fine salmon preserves and rabbit Warrens, while the grouse shooting is superb. Before his return to America General Grubbs was one of the guests at a house party there, the others including Baron Walamer, Sir Crawford Logue, Hon. Henry Powell, Captain Rich, of the royal navy, and Baron Neff.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FARMS;

Or Observations and Studies in Successful Agriculture.

A SERIES OF PAPERS BY M. V. MOORE.

Some Successful Farming in North Carolina.

In presenting these studies of agriculture in the south, it has been deemed advisable to refer to personal observations made by me in a number of different states. No southern region now presents more interesting and instructive features in farming than North Carolina. North Carolina, in its length and breadth, yields, naturally, every valuable farm product enumerated in the United States census reports, and diversified farming certainly finds here some of its most successful practitioners.

This is the history of Mr. Kennedy's beginning—with such an assuring record in these three years of individual farming as a bachelier, he at once went to the front rank as a Man of Success.

and one destined to attain large ends. He had the unlimited confidence of all who knew him, and especially did he have the confidence of his neighbors, who observed his intense interest and accuracy in method and duty. Encouraged by his past experience, he resolved on making a larger and bolder venture in farming. On the basis of a nine-thousand-dollar capital secured in his own right now, he was induced to buy the old plantation of his father, now for sale at \$50,000, and one-sixth of which would eventually revert to himself, after certain indebtedness had been first removed.

Let us look at the man as he now is, entirely out of debt and with an annual net income from his farm operations of from one thousand five hundred to eight thousand dollars each year.

There are two highly important and interesting features of the agricultural products of North Carolina, which I must refrain from noticing at any length. These are the truck farming of the east, and the tobacco plant of the entire state. The reason is obvious to the close thinker. These "studies" are designed to be of general interest and value to the farmer of each and every section of the country. No paper, however well written, giving the advantages or profits of truck farming, can be of real practical value to the average soil tiler of the south who is remote from cheap water navigation; for without cheap and ready transportation, successful truck farming is impossible; and the majority of southern farmers are not interested in the impossible.

There is, furthermore, too much danger in misleading the southern farmer in presenting the statistics relating to tobacco culture. Our people are not yet prepared to enter the lists in producing the vile yet lucrative weed. Tobacco is the most difficult and uncertain of all farm products to grow as a strictly money crop. It requires not only large and special outlays of money to begin with, but it demands also long education and peculiar skill in manipulating the leaf in order to make it fetch the fancy prices which have so enriched few planters. More farmers make failures in tobacco than in anything else. And with the recent observations relating to its culture, I am now very far from advising our people to attempt its general production.

If the crop was to become general all over the south where ever it is possible to cultivate it, with a fair show of success as a plant; and there was then anything like a universally good yield of the leaf; there would soon be a worse glut and stagnation and decline in the tobacco market than has ever been known in cotton. My advice to the southern farmer now is:

Let Tobacco and Truck Farming Alone, except you have every necessary advantage in the way of experience and transportation. Leave these interests alone to those who are thoroughly prepared for them in the points of locality and skilled labor.

I beg to say this much further, that, in presenting these three examples of North Carolina's successful farming, we have not sought out the most extensive, nor the most successful gold title in either section referred to. I have sought to give simply a fair representation of the average success. It would have been quite easy to have cited instances where the planting operations embraced ten times the proportion of those given here; and I could have found also thousands of others infinitely more successful in a financial point of view than those whose fate it has been to come under observation in these papers. Nor are these articles intended to give the credit due to the great men of the south, but, rather, to illustrate the various methods in which the farms are cultivated. To do this would fill volumes. Nevertheless, space is now too valuable to present in detail these systems in farming. I purpose mainly to cite known and living examples of success in till ing the soils of the south, drawing certain lessons from a contemplation of each, and hence the word in the title, "Studies."

A Successful Eastern North Carolina Planter.

Among the many young men of the south who have achieved both distinction and success in practical farming perhaps no one deserves more notice and study in this series of papers than William L. Kennedy, of Falling Creek, Lenoir county, North Carolina, who is one of the best known planters of the eastern portion of the state.

I speak of Mr. Kennedy as a young man—he is young in appearance and in energy, if not in years. In the spring of 1855, at the age of eighteen, he emerged from the confederate army, where he had served two years as a private on the personal staff of General Robert Ransom, from whom he imbibed many wholesome and valuable lessons in discipline and perseverance and duty generally. In fact Mr. Kennedy has never let go of his military life, though not profiting by it. He has been from the very beginning a philosophical student whose ambition led only in the paths of success. There is no useless sentimentality in him, either theory or practice (and I have employed the word "useless" purposely). One of the best proofs of this is the fact that Mr. Kennedy's life seems to have been in direct opposition with that French aphorism which teaches that all things come to him who waits; our typical Carolinian believes that all things are possible to him who works.

Mr. Kennedy hasn't a home on his place, as an emblem of industry constantly before him; but the principles of industry are ingrained in his very nature. He has no patience with a business which tolerates idleness and then its corollary—complaints of hard times. He has no conception of hard times serious enough to affect his interests. He keeps all his corners well up, and in his labors he seeks to be prepared for any emergency. He believes in courage and faith in farming. His heart is in his work. His courage and his faith are illustrated by the fact that he has emerged from the wreck of the confederacy, which was well nigh the wreck of his father's fortune also, but he at once went to work on that father's plantation on Neuse river. He served four years as a mere hiring, in every position where it was necessary

to go on the farm. He then came to the conclusion that such a life was not the one intended for him, who had such high ambition to succeed in the world. He looked around in the world and philosophized. In 1871 an opportunity offered for Mr. Kennedy to buy a three-thousand-acre farm in his own name. The price was \$30 per acre on credit, with easy annual payments. With nothing but his own good name and his indomitable will and courage to rely on, he made the venture. With a packing and his borrowed enough money to help him run his little farm the first year. He was then just twenty-five years old. Fortune favored him in his constant industry and close application and wise and judicious management of his place; and in three years he had enough cash money to clear his debts and own a home of his own—his plantation, which had been

sold to Kinston for \$7,513.

Walton is one of the largest and best counties in the state. Who is to pay this \$7,513?

W. H. THOMPSON, P. O. Box 82, Atlanta, Ga.

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DOMESTIC TOILS

Which Enliven the Gossip of a Texan City.

HOW A COLONY OF RUSSIAN JEWS

Made Matters Decidedly Unpleasant for Jews of Other Origin—Political Matters.

DALLAS, October 10.—[Special.] There does not exist as much sympathy for the Russian Jew in Dallas as in other cities. There are a few of them here, and some of them have made pecks of trouble in the past two or three years.

Ten years ago M. Wasserman and wife left Russia and their relentless Russian enemies to seek the freedom of a government unhampered and unmixed with religious creeds. They came to Texas, their objective point. When they arrived they were penniless and sought employment in the cotton fields near Dallas, and after many months of grinding frugality, Moses was enabled to come to town and start out peddling an arm or back load of tinware, while his dark skinned wifescored and patched pants in a little second-hand clothing store under Elm street. They were poor, then at first exiles from Russia persecuted until they were enabled to open a store with a very good stock of dry goods, at which time Moses gave up the tin business.

About the same time Wasserman and his wife came to America, there came along another couple, named Goldstein, who had come to the freedom of this climate. Goldstein was a harness maker, and as prosperos as was Wasserman, his fellow countryman. He was of feeble health and insured his life for \$3,000, and finally died.

His wife, with several children and small experience, sought the refuge of her friend Wasserman in whiling up her husband's affairs, Wasserman readily assisting her.

The insurance money paid over to her, Mrs. Goldstein commenced keeping boarders, but lost \$500 in this in a year or two. Among the acquaintances the widow made was a plain old girl, who got married, and, through circumstances, a widow, named Jacob Fishel.

Rachel (Mrs. Goldstein) fell in love at first sight and through the medium of a friend a courtship was brought about which resulted in a speedy marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fishel were duly domiciled in a house on Young street, over which the dove of domestic felicity seemed to hover.

In her widowhood Mrs. Fishel had bought a lot in East Dallas which was confronted by a high fence instead of the street. Her husband proposed that he would petition the East Dallas commissioners to tear down the fence and with the balance of her dead husband's life insurance money, erect a number of houses on the lot that would bring in the children an income. To do this, however, would require the abstract from which to draw the petition from the commissioners. To this proposition she readily consented and gave the husband \$300 to put in his business. Now comes the cunning treachery of a Russian Jew.

Elated with the happy state of her married life and the interest her husband took in his stepchildren, Mrs. Fishel called on the Wassermans, and womanlike, told Wasserman of the kindness of her husband in attending to the wants of his wife, she had given him \$300 to put in his business.

Wasserman said to her: "Mrs. Fishel, I am surprised at you. Haven't you got any better sense than to give your husband your children's money, and what he wants with your allowance? You ought to put the money in his pocket or in his business."

This started trouble in the Fishel household, and finally ended in a separation. Mrs. Fishel suing for a divorce upon the testimony of Wasserman, who swore that Fishel beat her and turned her and her five children out of doors at midnight, she has eight wives. Mrs. Fishel sequestered her husband's store to recover the \$300 given him. The district court, for lack of evidence, dissolved the sequestration and would not grant the divorce. When the writ of sequestration was being served, Wasserman grabbed old man Fishel by the collar and pulled him out of his (Fishel's) own store on the sidewalk, because he refused to give him \$150 to stop his wife, who had recovered from his wounds.

This was two years ago, and a few months afterward Wasserman stopped in front of Fishel's store, called him bad names and made menaces of violence. This enraged Fishel so that he grabbed a revolver and shot the man twice, and then turned the weapon to himself and fired, breaking his right leg above the knee. Fishel's friends were in New York at the time, and being unable to give bail, he was sent to the hospital, thence to jail, but was subsequently released, but was immediately put under a peace bond by Wasserman, who had recovered from his wounds.

When Fishel was released he found his stock of goods had been wasted, and himself fled broke without a change of clothing, but by good management had gotten started again with a very respectable stock of dry goods. His persecutors still torment him by calling and jeering around his store. He says Wasserman and his wife were unduly intimate, both previous and after his marriage with the woman. Wasserman seems to be the element when in a row. His neighborhood is up-to-date; he is the enemy of everybody, and a dozen or more small Jew dry goods merchants have pistols in their pockets all the time, waiting for an opportunity to plug him, so they say.

Another Incident in Higher Life. Another incident, though happening in Jewish high life, occurred on New Year's Eve.

Dr. E. M. Tillman, whisky merchant, and E. Bauman, wholesale and retail millinery, both very wealthy, had a falling out, so the story goes, and on New Year's Day, October 2d, Dr. Tillman sued out a writ of injunction and endeavored to dispossess E. Bauman of his premises at the synagogue during New Year's service. Now, as the injunction did not, could not take immediate effect, and Bauman still has possession of the pew, pending the decision of the district court. Dr. Tillman is said to be a Russian Jew.

The Dallas Democracy.

A most unrepresented affair took place in the ranks of the DeKalb county democracy yesterday. W. B. Cole, member of the executive committee, was expelled from that body on account of his inclination to the sub-treasury idea. The members demanding his expulsion claim that the sub-treasury is undesirable, hence Cole was qualified to sit in that body.

The affair has created a great deal of interest in political circles. Prominent politicians say that no power this side of the national executive committee has the right to question a man's politics as long as it can be proven that he has voted the democratic ticket.

Governor Hogg is just now the butt of a good joke.

Recently he and Land Commissioner McGaughy, in company with a drummer, put up for the night at a little hotel at Plano, a small town in north Texas.

The old lady who runs the hotel thought Governor Hogg and Commissioner McGaughy were putting up a job on her, and after surveying the place carefully, said:

"See here now! You sign your right names, you frisky drummers you can't fool me and make me believe you are Governor Hogg and Mr. McGaughy. You think you are mighty smart, any way?" They expostulated, but in vain, and left the old lady next morning under the belief that they were impostors.

The pecan crop of Texas will amount to several million dollars.

The Texas state fair and Dallas exposition are preparing to open their gates October 17th to the largest assembly ever before in attendance.

The Dallas Consolidated Traction Street Railway Company continues to improve in equipment. Manager L. S. Garrison, of that company, has had his authority as manager

extended over the North Dallas electric railway.

The cotton crop of Texas will not be so large as was anticipated month ago.

The business men of Dallas are hard at work raising a bonus of \$100,000 to secure the packing and refrigerator plant of the Butchers' National Protective Association.

"IT WAS THE CAT."

LUDICROUS ENDING OF A 'POSSUM HUNT IN STEWART COUNTY.

LUMPLIN, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—On Tuesday night a large party of Lumpkinites, consisting of about forty individuals of both sexes of various ages and conditions in life, accompanied by the proper number of dogs, lanterns, etc., proceeded in the woods northwardly, fully determined to catch all the 'possums in the neighborhood. Their line of march might have been determined easily by a person a mile distant, by the sounds of merry voices, ringing laughter and shouts to the dogs.

As far as the party remained in an old road, but soon the dogs "struck" some distance off and began to trail. Then the way led through thick undergrowth, over logs, up hills, with nothing to guide the party except a lantern dimly burning. Some was heard to say that the dogs had treed, and there greater speed was made. Hats were knocked off and faces scratched by limbs, while occasionally a rent was made in some garment, but the crowd needed not trifles, but hastened on.

Arriving at the tree efforts were made to "quench" the flames, but the burning fatigues of the hunters were sent up. The noise was shaken and with a loud sound an animal struck the ground and fled, with the dogs in close pursuit. "A coon! a coon!" cried some of the old hunters, and then began a wild chase through the woods, the ladies of the party keeping breathless. The men were tired and one in particular made his escape to do right after him. The party pressed gallantly on, determined to see the fight, and halted near Wimberly mill, where the hounds had again forced the coon to take a tree. Expectation was at fever heat. The coon was taken at last, a log was cut, and a shoe order. But when a light was brought, lo! the coon was a house cat!

THE COLONEL SIGNED HIS BOND.

CANTON, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Colonel J. C. Brittain, a lawyer and a four-hundred-dollar bond that secured George Britain's release from jail. Brittain, it will be remembered, is one of the men implicated in the careless drowning of Miss Curtis at Gilmer's ferry a few Sundays ago. If he is convicted the penalty is from three to ten years.

George Fortune, who was in the bushes with his gun when he saw she was drowned, left the county before being arrested, but Sheriff Kitchen will very likely get him before our next court.

THE HORSE THREW HIM.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Mr. D. J. Gilsnap, who lives in the edge of town on Marietta street, is severely hurt. He had been plowing and came to dinner. He rode his horse up to a tub to water him. The horse stepped against the rails, when the horse reared up on the ground. His right hand was badly broken, and he received some internal injuries that are serious but not fatal.

FORTUNE IN AMETHYST.

CUMMING, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—It is a fact that some very fine amethysts have been discovered here. They are of a deep, rich violet color, and can be obtained in quantities. Mr. Castleberry will secure an option on the land where they were found, which lies in this country.



Procrastination breeds.

Did you ever meet the two old women who met in the street, one with two rabbits in a basket, the other with a pair of canaries in a cage. They talked—talked—talked. See the result above.

The results astonished even these old gossips.

Don't talk, but act.

You have heard on good authority that the Carlsbad treatment has for the past 500 years been Europe's first health resort.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts you can buy at any drug store.

This means to take the Carlsbad treatment at your home.

These Salts are a standard remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia and all stomach diseases, Gout, etc. Don't talk about trying the Carlsbad Sprudel Salts for yourself, but take them today before your system will breed other diseases or become chronic.

Write to Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York, whose signature is on every genuine bottle for illustrated pamphlets, which will thoroughly explain the action of these Salts on the system.

A pleasant remedy.

THE DRESDEN

Our retail department now in full blast at J. M. High's new store.

China,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Bric-a-Brac.

Housefurnishing Goods,

Pictures, Lamps,

In endless variety. All

goods marked in plain figures. Astonishingly low prices.

Mueller & Koempler.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

M. RICH & BROS.

Take Great Pleasure in Making Known to You that Their Entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS Is Now In, and Ask You to Look Over This Grand Stock of

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Silks, Velvets | Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Etc.

AND CORDUROYS.

It will be really a treat, for here we show you the very latest styles of Foreign and American Goods in the greatest variety ever shown here.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Is now in full blast. We have thirty-five thousand dollars worth of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Wraps and Jackets!

From the best manufacturers of this country and Europe. These goods are elegant in style, delightful in fitting, and

THE PRICES WILL SUIT EVERYBODY.

From the lowest to \$75 a garment. Don't miss seeing our

Fur Capes, Muffs and Fur Trimmings!

They are very stylish, and can be bought as cheap as in New York. Our Flannel, Woolen Blanket and Comforter Stocks have never been as large as now.

Remember, we sell good goods at a small living profit. The best is always the cheapest.

We invite your attention to a continuation of our cut prices in Carpets:

Lowell and Bigelow Brussels, \$1.15 per yard.

A few more of those fine Velvet Carpets left, at \$1.

4 Misfit Ingrains at a sacrifice.

5 Misfit Brussels, at \$20; worth \$30.

FURNITURE.

We offer, this week, Hard-wood Bedroom Suites at \$18; great value at \$25.

The finest Dining Chair in America at \$1.25.

The best Folding Bed at \$45.

This is all natty stuff; no old chests. We are now doing the business in this line, and distance all competition. Our magnificent stock of Parlor Goods will be a revelation this season at their marvelously low prices.

Draperies and Curtains.

We have no competition. We take special pride in this department, and keep it filled with the Rarest Artistic Novelties.

PORTIERES IN VELOURS, PLUSHES, CHENILLES,

Magnificent Hand-painted Satins and Printed Silks. Lovely Muslin Draperies for Bedrooms and Boudoirs. The daintiest effects are given by our Drapery artist, and we guarantee that the most exacting taste can be gratified. Our prices meet New York competition.

We are Headquarters for

Wedding, Birthday Presents and German Favors.

Be sure to inspect our Bric-a-Brac Department, comprising everything in the Decorative line.

A beautiful line of Pictures, Etchings, French Pastels and Water Colors, at bargain prices this week.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 East Hunter Street, ATLANTA, GA.



EXPERIENCE TEACHES

that it pays to buy good clothes. They cost a trifle more at the start, but in the long run they make up more than the difference in the service rendered, to say nothing of the satisfaction given by the way they hold their shape. Now we make good clothes our specialty. A Rosenfeld suit looks well, wears well and has all the advantages in texture and make that art and money in Clothing manufacturing can give. We keep abreast of the times in pattern and style so that we can at all times show you just such designs and fabrics as fashion decrees. And on these facts do we base our request for your patronage. Are they worthy?

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE

24 Whitehall, Corner Alabama St.

LUMBER.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings. Every class of dressed and undressed lumber, inside finish. We handle the very best building material, as well as bridge timber.

WILLINGHAM & CO.

64 Elliott St., Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone 1020.

1866. OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH. 1891.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

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Bry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The Southern Interstate Exposition in Full Blast.

VIRGINIA DAY WAS NOTABLE.

The Cherokee Indians at the Exposition—The Geological Survey—The Orphan Asylum.

Raleigh, N. C., October 10.—[Special.]—The exposition here, known as the Southern Interstate exposition, is growing daily, but exhibits will arrive all this month, and really by the 1st of November it will be in good shape, with all the preparation and work of arrangement at an end. Georgia's department is at one end of a part of the old exposition building. Its background is of cloths from several factories, and against the lower part of this are specimens of all the native woods. These are of large size, as they are framed in gilt in sets of five or six. As they are highly polished, the effect is very pleasing. The North Carolina woods, as shown by the department of agriculture, do not compare with them, by reason of the fact that they are not so well prepared. Your correspondent would like to see the people of Georgia send more articles. The "Empire State" has them to send, and now is the chance.

It is to be regretted that the states could not have made official displays here. As it is, the exhibits are collected and sent hither by individuals, or by associations which are under the control of the bureau of emigration here, of which F. B. Clifton is the head. Some persons might think from the title of the exposition that it was made up of official state exhibits. The management had no intention to deceive in the title. The exposition is a co-operative one, and certainly its plan is novel. The people who collected the exhibits traveled in all directions, collecting articles. While many will say that they ought to have collected more, yet, at this early stage of the affair, it is difficult to judge of what they have done. Certainly your correspondent has found this a task. The exhibits not now complete; there is unoccupied space; people are dissatisfied; some newspapers also are critical of the exposition, terming it a "fave." Raleigh people, who are so deeply interested, have been among the foremost of the fault finders.

Some persons have, no doubt, expected that from the opening day there would be a regular crush here. The opening day attendance was 3,700, and it has never since reached four thousand. But people know the time to see an exposition is never the first week. The newspapers very properly said that it would be the 15th of the month before the exposition was really in shape. It was a close estimate, and will be the enough to satisfy the management, and by that time it is said by the management the display will do the south credit. No northern visitors have come yet. The advance guard will arrive next week. The managers say 450 northern and western visitors will come—not at one time, but in parties.

Your correspondent was in Virginia last evening, a day when one dislikes to go out of doors. So not many people, perhaps three hundred, heard the addresses, which were bright. Mr. Thomas Whitehead, the commissary of agriculture of Virginia, is a sensible man, and talks well. He greatly pleased with the proposition which he has to consider, practical, and which suits him. His views are shared by Maj. W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, Va., the president of the Virginia agricultural society.

Next week is the "state fair." It is always a gay week in North Carolina, and the people are more inclined than ever to exposition grounds, the latter being those of the State Agricultural society. Colonel John S. Cunningham, of Person, the largest grower of tobacco in the state of Virginia, is the chief marshal.

We have not tenured one of the picturesque things of the exposition is the band of the Cherokee Indians, from Swain county. Two or three times these Indians have come here, but this particular band is the wildest of all yet seen. They are certainly not the most progressive of their tribe, which has some three thousand members in the state. The laws regulating the holding, etc., of what are known as the "Cherokee lands," would be far worse than a Chinese puzzle to the smartest Philadelphia lawyer.

The geological survey of the state is reported to be progressing well. The thousand dollars is amply appropriated for the present report for the half of the present year, which will be made to the governor, will be interesting. The survey will be modern, in the line of new discoveries. That is what North Carolina needs. It has the minerals, etc., needed, and they are in their quality, and of what quality? No better work has been done save in the style of a dilettante. The readers of THE CONSTITUTION may well believe that there are exciting times ahead, as it is today—of direct, immediate value.

A Union Depot.

The Richmond and Danville, the North Carolina and the Seaboard Air Line railroads are building a depot here. Work is for the present suspended, after an expenditure of some \$20,000. The Seaboard line foots the bill, and the accounts to the other roads, as they can pay their share. They said the suspension is due to the fact that the Richmond and Danville has not made its payments promptly and that it got \$3,000 behind, but paid up \$2,000 of this last week. The Richmond and Danville is a big system, but has the biggest corporation occasionally be in a tight place. Of course the suspension of work will be only temporary.

The orphan asylum at Oxford, though under Masonic care and management, gets \$10,000 yearly from the state, and is a noble charity.

It is now open. At the first of the present month it cost \$4,000 a day, but \$2,500 of this has been paid. The Episcopalian, Baptists and Presbyterians have orphans, and the Old Folks will establish one at Goldsboro.

Formerly we had normal schools for boys and girls. Now the race tracks are abolished. The money goes to the agricultural and Mechanical college and the Normal and Industrial school for white girls. There are now in operation five colored normal schools, one of which at Fayetteville, is kept open during the winter.

The negroes will have grand time at the exposition next week. From the 14th their department will open, and Fred Douglas and B. K. Bruce will address them. Douglas will not bring his white wife, it is safe to say. Some of the best negroes, however, did not like Douglass at all, because he married a white woman.

How many people in North Carolina have lost money in land investments in Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia "boom towns?" It is an interesting question. Rumor has it that some Raleigh people are losers of considerable amount. They feel their superiors to themselves. One hears of losses of \$100,000 in the failures. The cold fact remains that their own state was the place for their money; for North Carolina is today the safest state for an investment. No one will gainsay that.

The Baptists have decided that it was necessary that state conventions should be established. The new plan of letting it to the highest bidder was adopted, and Raleigh, promising \$30,000, got it, and was a winner. But next came the raising of the \$30,000. The people here have done some mighty surprising things, but in this enterprise they have not yet paid off. Now the whole matter comes up before the Baptist state convention, which meets at Goldsboro. That will decide first, whether the convention is necessary, and secondly, where it shall be located. The rich Baptists here have never given a cent, while numbers of other denominations contributed, one Episcopalian (Major Rufus S. Tucker) giving \$1,000.

North Carolina's Local Reserve. North Carolina's naval reserve is now, in part, at least, an actuality. Georgia must now form a battalion. There are, it seems to be, fewer companies here, two of which (both artillery) are organized at Charlotte. The people of that town are very nautical in their

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ideas and habits. It is proper that they should be so, for their town was a confederate navy during the war. The battalions of the reserves are well armed with gatlings and naval howitzers, and in the way of small arms we are magazine rifles.

Governor Holt finds quite plain sailing now attending to the direct tax claims. The rush of applicants is over. Business in this department was assuredly handled with dispatch. The governors of several states have written Governor Holt, asking for an explanation of the matter which was managed in this state.

L. L. Polk, the head of the alliance, has gone to California, to the disappointment of the North Carolina brethren of the order, who desired to hear him at the mass meeting of the association here yesterday. The pastor, however, has no influence over them. Is it genetic? Perhaps Polk has always favored the third party, it is stoutly alleged. And now, as THE CONSTITUTION of today stated, Marion Butler, the president of the North Carolina alliance, is out for the same party. Butler's alliance, however, was certainly created a sensation. The readers of THE CONSTITUTION may well believe that there are exciting times ahead, if not today—of direct, immediate value.

But your correspondent does not believe the democrats will allow themselves to be whipped out, and thinks Governor Holt will get the nomination and probably be elected. He is not a "smoker."

His friends who talk say "no." Does Auditor Sandelin want it? His friends say nothing. Does Auditor Sandelin want it? Yes. The other man spoken of for the place is Elias Carr, late president of the state alliance.

Colonel James Cameron, one of the heroes of the Civil War, a bridge over States, has thousands of friends all over the south. They will be gratified to learn of his approaching marriage to one of the most charming women in all Virginia—Miss Sally Mayo, daughter of Mr. Peter Mayo, of Richmond.

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Twenty-second Church—Rev. J. C. Tupper D.D., rector.

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Twenty-fifth Church—Rev. J. C. Tupper D.D., rector.

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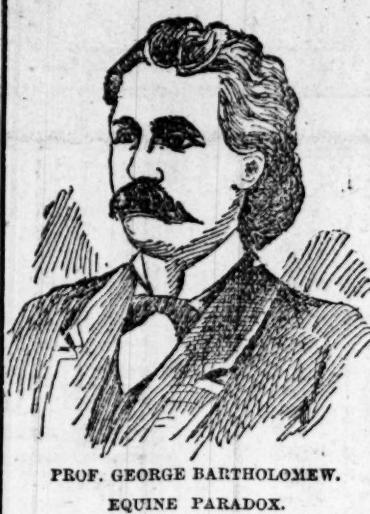
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OCTOBER 19th.
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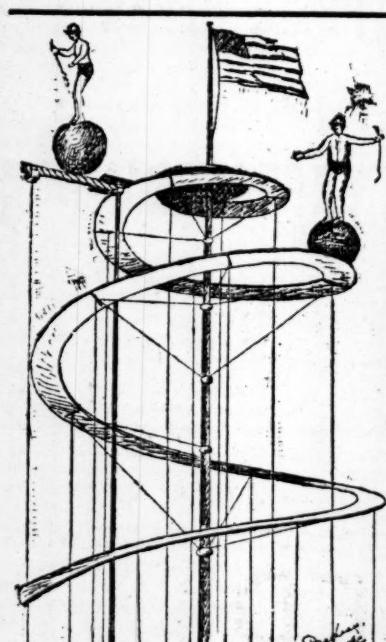
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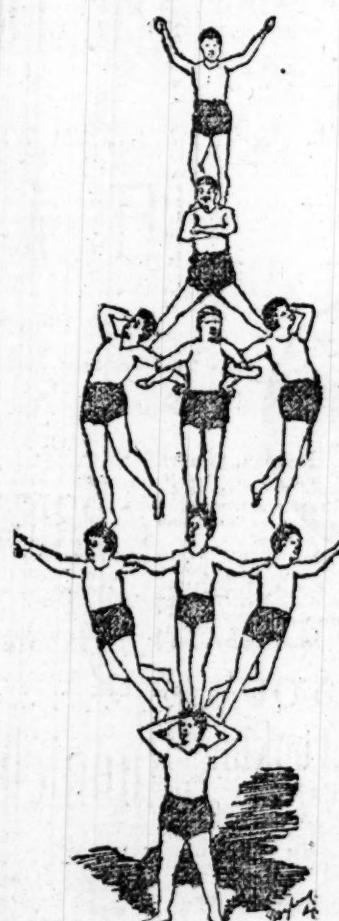


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THE ATTRACTIONS

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October 19th to November 7th.



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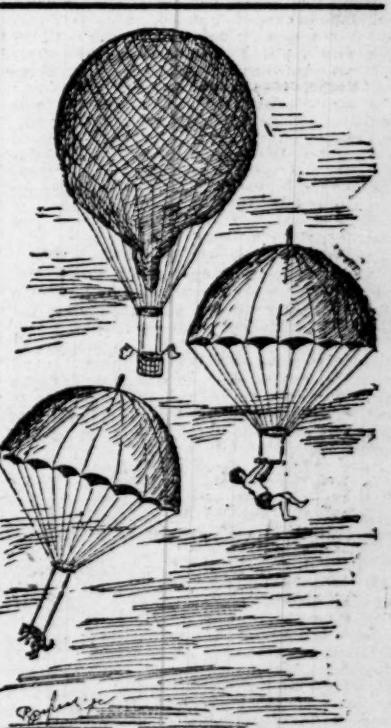
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GREAT SPECTACULAR

KING
SOLOMON.



ROMAN HURDLE
AND
CHARIOT RACES,
OCTOBER 19TH
TO
NOVEMBER 7TH.
BY
KENNEDY BROS.



COL. TOM HOWARD.

The Organization of the First Democratic Club.

A THRILLING TALE OF HARD DAYS,

When It Cost a Man Both Grit and Courage to Stand Up for the Right.

Colonel C. B. Howard writes THE CONSTITUTION a short letter recalling an event memorable in the annals of the Georgia democracy. It was the organization of the first democratic club in the south after the war. The time was in June, 1867, when the state was under military rule and the citizens were being annoyed by all sorts of indignities. Judge W. W. Clayton, prominent citizen, had just been turned out of house and home because his daughters refused to pass under the United States flag, and hid their faces from yankee officers with their parasols. It was a few days before Alexander Stephens wrote a letter to Colonel Bob Alston and others, saying he considered the country in a critical morass, that if the south resisted reconstruction would be forced, and if they accepted it they were disgraced, and that it was a choice between martyrdom and suicide, and for himself, he preferred martyrdom.

The story of that meeting was told by Mr. A. Echois in a letter printed in the Sunny South during the summer of 1878, just after the famous controversy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Stephens over the question "Who saved the state?" In that article, Mr. Echois gives a long interview with Colonel R. A. Alston, who told how Dr. James P. Hambleton and Mr. Eli Hulser in discussing the deplorable situation, decided to call a democratic meeting. They did so and wrote a letter to Col. T. C. Howard at Kirkwood, asking him to attend and preside. The papers refused to print the call and the city hall was assured only by consens of General Pub. When the time came for the meeting, the house was partly filled with Pope's officers and civil staff and many of the democrats present opposed any demonstration.

Colonel Howard walked into the room and looked round in astonishment. He had left the plow and walked into town, not knowing that he was expected to make a speech. After he was called to the chair T. T. Smith, Eli Hulser, James P. Hambleton, Asa A. Whit, Whit Anderson and R. A. Alston were appointed a committee on resolutions. They had them cut and dried and returned as soon as Charlie Hebel issued on Colonel Howard for a speech. Here is Colonel Alston's description of the scene that followed:

"I never shall forget the scene and solemn dignity with which he rose. Never shall I forget how he was dressed—an old coat with the lining torn out and hanging in strings, an unbleached homespun shirt, no cravat, a pair of brogan shoes, without socks. His handsome, intelligent face contrasted strongly with his apparel, and even a stranger would not have been surprised to hear something good, even from a poorly dressed speaker. His first words were—

"My fellow countrymen! when I am called upon on an occasion like this, surrounded by circumstances like these (pointing to the eager democrats) and these (pointing to the soldiers) and these (pointing to the scalawags) I feel that deep solemnity which the man of God feels at the thought of what lies in the power of man to do to me, when he rises in the name of God to speak to us."

"Then he went on to trace the history of this country from the settlement of New England and Virginian down to the breaking out of the confederate war. He demonstrated that three generations had taken place in the same latitudes two entirely different races of people. The war which had resulted had been brought on by the love of constitutional freedom on the part of the south and a love for religion and law battling against a total disregard of all controls on the part of the north and utter disregard of religion, constitution and law and Bible religion on the part of the north. That while slavery may have embittered the contest it was not the cause, but only one of the incidents of the struggle. That the constant and persevering invasion of our rights had provoked the envy, hatred and malice of the north. 'But when I come to speak of the 150,000 dead, what shall we do with them in our soil, what shall I do?' He burst into tears, said: 'Mr. friends, excuse me, but nature will have away, so bear with me awhile.' This brought tears to Charlie Herbs' eyes and the sympathy spread through the audience and feeling for our handkerchiefs. Rousing himself he scolded himself to Pope's people and said, 'And do you call upon me to disgrace the fortitude of women like these? Do you call upon me to recall the memory of heroes like them? Never! Never! And what for what gain? have we what little we have left? No, my friends, this would be to lose us all to surrender the only jewel that even tyranny cannot wrest from us—our honor. Even Wendell Phillips says, a few years longer and the charge of a few thousand voices will bring this acciles to fall from our limbs. Yes! Wendell Phillips who has cursed God's footstool for the last thousand years, always excepting that fand and courage of hell,' W. T. Sherman."

"When these words fell from his lips the entire audience burst into a spontaneous applause. We all grasped arms and felt that the moment had arrived. But Colonel Howard thundered on and the crisis was passed. Turning to where we stood he said: 'Go on my little band of democrats, bend your backs and take the blows, the anvil will yet wear out the hammer. Recall what Wendell Phillips said in His Word, 'One man shall be equal to two, and two shall put ten thousand to flight,' armed with the power of truth; therefore stand firm, and oh, when your hearts grow weary, when you are ready to exhaust how long oil Lord, how long, faint not, but look back more than 1800 years, when the sun shall set upon the world that assembled creation were still awaiting spectre to witness. See the Son of God condescended to become man to save a sinful world and oh, when He was walking throughout Galilee armed with the power and majesty of God, disease, pain and death followed him. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have died in my grave had it not been for your remedies. And now, my sincerest thanks.' W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky."

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I had three of the physicians in Paducah, and they did me no good. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they have cured me sound and well. He was walking throughout Galilee and armed with the power and majesty of God, disease, pain and death followed him. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have died in my grave had it not been for your remedies. And now, my sincerest thanks." W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky."

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If the thousands of little babies who have been cured of agonizing itching, burning, scaly, and blistery skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by proprietors of CUTICURA REMEDIES. Few can estimate the agony they have suffered, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most distressing eczemas and dermatitis, the relief is indeed great and points to a speedy and permanent cure. It is possible for humans not to use them without a moment's delay.

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secretary. That committee wrote letters to Mr. Hill, Hon. Howell Cobb, Governor Perry, of South Carolina; Governor Vance, of North Carolina; Hon. A. H. Stevens and Herschel V. Johnson. It was in answer to one of these letters that Mr. Stephens wrote his despondent reply. Governor Johnson wrote a fine letter, but a despondent one, and the result of the letter to Mr. Hill was his Davis hall speech.

Here is Colonel C. B. Howard's communica-

tion:

Editors Constitution: I wish to express my gratification at the appearance of the "Life of General Tom Howard" in your paper. Mr. Hill is an old confederate, all honor and justice done to the brave heroes of our "lost cause" meets with a thrilling response from my heart. Heretofore I say to the world that the south was beaten on the platform; whether wielding the sword or the pen; whether marching to the cannon's mouth, and mated by the presence of enemies, or in the field of battle, the south would surely die even when as we may say breath had left the body politic; or when amid the ashes of that hope our country perished by the sword. The south's only destruction striking terror to the timid and sealing the lips of most men, these moral heroes of whom we know, with a deathless love of their section, and a spirit of sacrifice, which would rally the spirit and hope of their countrymen, with utterances that challenged the admiration of all who heard, and whose echoes thrill all true hearts.

We older ones who lived through that never-to-be-forgotten period of reconstruction, so-called, are still here, and are still here, and are still informed in regard to the facts in the case, and give due honor to the brave men who spoke fearlessly from a courage born of their patriotism.

Let me add that General Tom Howard, the stand the peerless Hill took during those trying times. His words of tongue and pen deserve immortality.

I would also have justice awarded to others who showed as brave a front. We have one still lingering in our midst to whom utmost praise is due. Let us grant him his name and let us all remember him. Let us be glad indeed by a knowledge of the fact that we wish our sons to appreciate his fearless eloquence as did we who were privileged to hear it. The paper from which it was clipped was printed thirteen years ago. I have seen it since, and it is not now in my possession, but I can confidently say that you will gladly reproduce it for the benefit of the "rising generation."

Clark's Mill, Sept. 13, 1891. C. B. HOWARD.

MARY GOT MARRIED,

After She Had Hacked Her Antagonist with a Hatchet.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Sarah Edwards and Mary Scott, two colored women living next door to one another down in "Jack's Neck," got into a difficulty about their children, which resulted in Sarah getting quite a lick over the eye with a hatchet. While Sarah was washing the blood from her head and face, Mary came up town and had a warrant issued for her (Sarah's) arrest, charging her with assault and battery on the person of Mary's child. Sarah gave bond for her appearance yesterday morning, and immediately swore out a warrant for Mary, charging her with assault and battery. Mary gave bond, and both parties were before Judge Mitchell yesterday morning. Mary plead guilty and was fined \$12.25, including costs, which she paid. Sarah plead not guilty, and went to trial. The state failed to make out a case against her, and she was discharged, being found innocent. The defense attorney, however, for the other, it is not unlikely that they will again resort to blows. When the trial was over Mary Scott celebrated it by marrying Seipio Phillips, Justice Martin performing the ceremony.

"I never shall forget the scene and solemn dignity with which he rose. Never shall I forget how he was dressed—an old coat with the lining torn out and hanging in strings, an unbleached homespun shirt, no cravat, a pair of brogan shoes, without socks. His handsome, intelligent face contrasted strongly with his apparel, and even a stranger would not have been surprised to hear something good, even from a poorly dressed speaker. His first words were—

"My fellow countrymen! when I am called upon on an occasion like this, surrounded by circumstances like these (pointing to the eager democrats) and these (pointing to the soldiers) and these (pointing to the scalawags) I feel that deep solemnity which the man of God feels at the thought of what lies in the power of man to do to me, when he rises in the name of God to speak to us."

"Then he went on to trace the history of this country from the settlement of New England and Virginian down to the breaking out of the confederate war. He demonstrated that three generations had taken place in the same latitudes two entirely different races of people. The war which had resulted had been brought on by the love of constitutional freedom on the part of the south and a love for religion and law battling against a total disregard of all controls on the part of the north and utter disregard of religion, constitution and law and Bible religion on the part of the north. That while slavery may have embittered the contest it was not the cause, but only one of the incidents of the struggle. That the constant and persevering invasion of our rights had provoked the envy, hatred and malice of the north. 'But when I come to speak of the 150,000 dead, what shall we do with them in our soil, what shall I do?' He burst into tears, said: 'Mr. friends, excuse me, but nature will have away, so bear with me awhile.'

This brought tears to Charlie Herbs' eyes and the sympathy spread through the audience and feeling for our handkerchiefs. Rousing himself he scolded himself to Pope's people and said, 'And do you call upon me to disgrace the fortitude of women like these? Do you call upon me to recall the memory of heroes like them? Never! Never! And what for what gain? have we what little we have left? No, my friends, this would be to lose us all to surrender the only jewel that even tyranny cannot wrest from us—our honor. Even Wendell Phillips says, a few years longer and the charge of a few thousand voices will bring this acciles to fall from our limbs. Yes! Wendell Phillips who has cursed God's footstool for the last thousand years, always excepting that fand and courage of hell,' W. T. Sherman."

"When these words fell from his lips the entire audience burst into a spontaneous applause. We all grasped arms and felt that the moment had arrived. But Colonel Howard thundered on and the crisis was passed. Turning to where we stood he said: 'Go on my little band of democrats, bend your backs and take the blows, the anvil will yet wear out the hammer. Recall what Wendell Phillips said in His Word, 'One man shall be equal to two, and two shall put ten thousand to flight,' armed with the power of truth; therefore stand firm, and oh, when your hearts grow weary, when you are ready to exhaust how long oil Lord, how long, faint not, but look back more than 1800 years, when the sun shall set upon the world that assembled creation were still awaiting spectre to witness. See the Son of God condescended to become man to save a sinful world and oh, when He was walking throughout Galilee armed with the power and majesty of God, disease, pain and death followed him. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have died in my grave had it not been for your remedies. And now, my sincerest thanks.' W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky."

"Cuticura Remedies

If the thousands of little babies who have been cured of agonizing itching, burning, scaly, and blistery skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by proprietors of CUTICURA REMEDIES. Few can estimate the agony they have suffered, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most distressing eczemas and dermatitis, the relief is indeed great and points to a speedy and permanent cure. It is possible for humans not to use them without a moment's delay.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 51. Printed by the PHARM DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAPS. Absolutely pure.

AH! MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney

and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism re-

lieved in one minute by the Cuticura

Pain Flesher. The first and only instant-

aneous pain-killing plaster.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAPS. Absolutely pure.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

The Cuticura Pain Flesher.

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Come With The Critics' Eye And Look
Over What These Bright Brains Have Wrought.

KEELY CO.'S DRESS GOODS. KEELY CO.'S CLOAKS.

THE INSPIRATION IS FROM WAYBACK
BUT THE SUCCESS IS OF
THE PRESENT.

HERE IS THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE LIVING
NOW, WITH NO GROANS FROM
A DEAD PAST.

The New Blood And Young Sympathy That Control Our Dress Goods And Cloaks Marks High And Clear The Nations Of This Store. A Peerless Assembly Of Styles Unparalleled In All This Land. These quotations simply touch the story.

Plain Plaid Stuffs. You'll think the last possibility of Plaid wit and wildness have been exhausted on them.....
Alberta Suitings. These are wonderfully pretty fabrics you will marvel at the littleness of the price. All colors.....
Bourettes are strong on the popular taste. Here's a rare, rich variety, all wool and full 38 inches wide; selling at.....
Standard Wool Cashmere; fine twill and best dye, thirty-six shades, including all the newest winter tints.....
These charming Cheviots are heaped up in a way to take the chill off Jack Frost himself. Can't be matched.....
English Homespuns—rough elegance. They're in the very fore front of fashion. Durable, dressy, dashing.....
Camel's Hair. Feathery streaks, hairy cocoons, plaids formed of lumpy lines of lightness. Finest effects.....
Elbowing the last item are stuffs a little heavier, and a bit fuzzier of face. Nominally worth a dollar.....
Touch these Storm Serges, read them. If you are away up in Dress Goods you'll pronounce them elite.....
Note especially these two-toned Chevron Diagonals—the latest born thought of worsteds, only.....
Angora Novelties: Odd Plaids, ragged stripes, dots of color flecked and specked on the soft surfaces.....

Tax your imagination, create the ideal variety. The greatest stretch of your fancy will not equal the facts of our Broadcloths and Bedford Cords. Both are imperial, regnant in the Dress Goods sphere this season. Here's a hint.

Broadcloths—85c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.69, \$2.48.
Bedford Cords—48c, 59c, 98c, \$1.39, \$2.49.

Storm Serge Reefs, black, blue and tan. What a shaking up the stock will get when people hear the price..... \$ 3.75
Reefs of plain black and blue Cheviot. Bought early enough to miss the recent considerable advance..... \$ 5.00
Reefs of broad wales diagonal, trimmed with handsome astrakhan and perfect fitting..... \$ 6.50
Walking Coats, extra long, fine black beaver; front, collar and cuffs edged with natural Coney fur..... \$ 7.75
English Walking Jacket of heavy Bedford Cord, Reefer front, and collar of real Astrakhan..... \$ 10.00
Louis XVI Coat, soft Camel's Hair, in gray and tan, Medici collar, fastened with black silk frogs..... \$ 12.50
Rouceaux Capes, braided with silk and gilt cord, puff shoulders and graceful Medici collar..... \$ 15.00
Quatorze Capes, elegant French conceit, richly appliqued in back with jet nail-head trimming..... \$ 18.00
Victoria Wraps, black embroidered Medici collar, trimmed with Moufflon; phenomenally cheap at..... \$ 20.00

KEELY COMPANY.

SECOND PART.
Pages 9 to 16.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

79, 81 AND 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

For bargains in Dress Goods go to
GRAMLING & NISBET.

For bargains in Silks go to
GRAMLING & NISBET.

For the best assortment and the latest novelties in Dress Trimmings go to
GRAMLING & NISBET.

For the latest styles and lowest prices in Wraps go to
GRAMLING & NISBET.

For ladies' Knit Underwear at bankrupt prices go to
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Cold weather will be here soon. If you want to save money see a job in Blankets, slightly damaged at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Big bargains in Men's Underwear at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

We keep all styles. Thompson's glove-fitting Corsets, P. D. Corsets, H. & S. Corsets, Dr. Warne's health Corsets, common sense Corsets, French woven Corsets, the celebrated R. & G. Corsets and Dr. Ferris' good sense Corset Waists, all at bottom prices.

For bargains in Hosiery, Gloves or Handkerchiefs, see some special prices on these for the week at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Remember that job in Blankets won't be duplicated again soon at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

The prettiest lot of Wash Good in the city at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

New stock of Umbrellas at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

One lot of Comforts to be sold for manufacturer. Now is the time to save 25 per cent on Comforts at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

New Ruching, new Chiffon Laces, new Veilings, new black and white Laces, new Embroideries, just opened at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Remember the best stock of Nail Heads, Feather and other dress trimmings will be found at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Special prices made on some odd lots of Table Linen, Towels and Napkins to close them out this week at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

We will make this bargain week at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Remember they are selling Blazers, Reefers, Jackets and all the latest style Wraps for about one-fourth off at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Dress Goods will be slaughtered this week at
GRAMLING & NISBET.

Our great bargain sale in Shoes will continue for this week. We sell \$2.50 for \$1.50, \$4 Shoes for \$2 and Men's hand sewed Shoes at \$3, worth \$6. Full line of children's School Shoes.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

79-81-83 WHITEHALL ST. 66 S. BROAD ST.

THE ONLY STIRRING FURNITURE MAN IN THE CITY.

Haverty

STILL IN THE LEAD.

THREE CARLOADS OF FURNITURE SOLD IN THE PAST WEEK.

BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT WEEK--EXPOSITION PRICES.

Fifty new Parlor Suits just arrived, ranging in prices for the coming week from

\$25.00 a Suit to \$100.00 a Suit.

In Tapestries, Bragatelles, Silk Plush and English Wilsons, Lounges, Fancy Chairs, Ladies' Combination Book Cases and Desks at prices that will astonish my customers and make my competitors turn green with envy. This is the week previous to the opening of the exposition. Therefore, come early, so the goods can be delivered when needed. Don't forget the place, street and number,

77 WHITEHALL STREET. 64 SOUTH BROAD.

HAVERTY

The only live Furniture man, with a corps of clerks acquainted with the people and that know how to sell goods at the lowest prices in the state.

SHUFF & HICKEY,

SOUTHERN BRANCH COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPY.

NEW STOCK,

FRESH GOODS,

ELEGANT VEHICLES,

LATEST STYLES,

BEST QUALITY and

GREATEST VARIETY.

In the Southern States. See our Novelties. Head quarters for Landaus, Victorias, T Carts and Mai Phaetons.

MANUFACTRS OF HARNESS, TURF GOODS, ROBES, &c.

Buy the best. Prices Correct. Don't fail to examine.

SHUFF & HICKEY,
Corner Alabama and Forsyth.

THE
AMERICAN NOTION
Company
OFFER FOR THIS WEEK

500
Pair
BLANKETS
and
COMFORTERS
at
MILL PRICES.

1,000
of the
Nobbiest
Cloaks, Hats and Caps,
For
Children and Infants,
Ever Offered
In This City.
New and Stylish Effects
Original With Us.



LARGE VARIETY OF
UNION SUITS
FROM
75C TO \$6.50.
WE KEEP SHUTTGARTERS,
YPSILANTI and
DR. JAEGER'S
Underwear!

Our
Kid Gloves,
this season, are Pleasing
and Satisfactory in every
particular.

Many novelties shown
in this department. We fit
and warrant them.

The
ART DEPARTMENT
Is overflowing with artistic
novelties.

Stamping done neatly
and promptly FREE OF
CHARGE.

All shades of German-
town, Saxony and other
shades of Wools.

The Double V. Waist



This is the Best Fitting and
Most Comfortable Waist
On the Market.

American
Notion
Company,

T. N. WINSLOW,
28 WHITEHALL STREET,
Phone 282.

AN ATLANTA HIGHWAYMAN.

The most sensational robbery—the most famous—was the most memorable hanging ever known in Atlanta was all combined in the case of Radford J. Crockett, a generation ago.

The other day, while I was pondering over an article for Sunday, Mr. Tom Ware, an old Atlanta boy, walked in and handed me a roll of manuscript.

"Glance over that, if you have time," he said.

One glance was not enough. I read it through. It was a complete history of Crockett's case, with his confession taken down from the criminal's own lips by Hon. A. G. Ware, Tom's father. More than thirty years ago this manuscript was published in pamphlet form and had a wide sale throughout the south. Even now a few copies may be found treasured in the libraries of our older citizens.

The story of Crockett is worth repeating in these days when crime is so prevalent among the young men and boys of the community. It points a moral. It shows that the gallows may be the result of a brief career of lawlessness.

Some time in April, 1855, Radford Crockett and his two boon companions, John Cobb and Gabriel Jones, were loafing about Atlanta. They were idle, half full of whisky, and were in search of some new excitement. During the day Samuel Landrum, a Yarner from Carroll county, came to town and sold his cotton for \$600. The three young men watched him, and conspired to rob him. When Landrum started home late in the afternoon the robbers followed. They overtook him about a mile out on the McDonough road, now Capitol avenue. A shotgun-shock knocked him senseless, and he was at once dragged into the woods, where his head was beaten to a jelly. But the murderers were disappointed in their hopes of booty. Instead of \$600, they found in his pockets only the pitiful sum of \$150!

For a time Crockett and his friends were not suspected. Crockett fled to Alabama, where he was arrested. He made a full confession, and in June, 1855, was hanged in the presence of the largest crowd ever seen in Atlanta. Cobb refused to confess. In Reed's "Blissor of Atlanta" Judge Hoyt says that Crockett wrote a letter to Cobb begging him for the sake of his soul to plead guilty. "Cobb was tried and convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it was thought by many of the lawyers that he would in all probability never have been convicted. Had it not been for the fact that it was impossible to keep away from the minds of the jury the knowledge of the facts narrated in Crockett's confession."

Cobb was found guilty. He was undoubtedly one of the most hardened wreaths that was ever punished for crime. Just before he was hung the sheriff tried to have him see a minister. His reply was: "I don't want any d—minister. I'm going to hell." A preacher made a prayer for him just before execution, during the delivery of which he simply bowed his head. This was the only evidence of penitence he showed." Gabriel Jones pleaded guilty, was sent to the penitentiary for life, but during Sherman's march was released. He was heard of fighting bravely against the federals in a skirmish on the Central railroad, but what became of him afterwards is not known.

So much for the case in brief. Some points in Mr. Ware's introduction to Crockett's confession will be of interest. It seems that in 1855 the young toughs of Atlanta were organized for the purpose of robbing and robbing lonely pedestrians on the streets and in the suburbs. The courts were powerless, and a vigilance committee was talked of. The Landrum murder led to the breaking up of the gang.

Some slight sympathy was felt for Crockett. He was not more than twenty when he was executed. He showed genuine remorse, refused to be defended, and was condemned and sentenced without a trial of a jury. The pleading of his friends and family failed to turn him from his purpose. He felt he could only atone for his crime by laying down his life.

This boy, for he was nothing more, said in his confession, which also included a history of his life, that his father and mother were very religious people. They were very rigid, and after they moved from DeKalb county to Atlanta, Radford naturally embraced the first opportunity of enjoying social pleasure which had before that been denied him. The poor fellow formed an attachment for a girl who cared nothing for him. In his disappointment he was only too glad to share in the dissensions of the boys about town. He learned to drink and gamble, and in a short time his debts began to worry him. In an unfortunate hour he married a young woman who was true to him to the last, but whose influence was not strong enough to control him.

Crockett stated in his confession that on the day of the murder of Landrum he and his two friends had no definite idea of committing a crime. The three lounged about Decatur street, drank a bottle of liquor, and finally they saw old man Landrum sell his cotton and get his money. Even then they made no agreement and formed no plan. They hung about the countryman, and the same idea entered their minds, but they hesitated to shape it in words.

The boys were idle. They wanted money. They were drinking, and they saw a chance to get several hundred dollars. It seemed a very easy matter. All they had to do was to follow Landrum out of town and knock him on the head. It would not be necessary to kill him.

But when the first blow was struck a red mist blinded the eyes of the highwaymen. They hardly knew what they were doing. They raised blow after blow upon the head of their victim. The thought struck them that a dead man could tell no tales. So they finished their work.

Judge O. A. Bull in sentencing Crockett made one of the most earnest and eloquent talks ever heard from a bench. He pointed out the danger of disobeying parental authority, and dwelt upon the evils of intemperance and other forms of vice. The judge's words produced a profound impression, and from that day for a long time afterwards hoodlums, toughs and idle young men were hard to find on the streets of Atlanta.

Hundreds old and middle-aged citizens who glance over this sketch will remember the scene at Crockett's hanging. The execution was public, and thousands of people came from the surrounding countries and camped on the hillsides. Women brought their babies, and the spectators ate their dinner in view of the gallows. The youth of the prisoner, his remorse, his determination to die—all these facts conspired to make him an object of the deepest interest.

The young men of today in Atlanta who have already taken Crockett's first steps in dissipation and lawlessness ought to find this article very interesting reading.

WALLACE P. REED.

The Power of a Beautiful Woman.

Beautiful women have been known to sway thrones, control the destiny of empires; yes, hold the whole world subject to their beck and call. Yet were they to be attacked by a scrofulous, itching or pimply eruption of the skin, they would be as helpless as an infant in the jaws of a lion, and the armes of nations could avail them not. Tettering in such cases would be their only salvation. All druggists, 50 cents, by mail to:

J. T. SHUTTLEWORTH & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

SITUATIONS, WANTED—Male.

SITUATION WANTED—A man of good address, well educated, at home; not afraid of work. Address A., care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by young man as office assistant; one who has some knowledge of shorthand and type setting; salary moderate. Address 1. L. H., Marietta, Ga.

STENOGRAPHER WOULD LIKE POSITION WITH LAWYER. References, "L.", this office.

A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY DESIRES A POSITION AT ONCE. References furnished. Address Passageway, 49 Whitehall street. Oct 11-12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

A VIRGINIAN who has had several years experience in teaching English, Elementary French and Latin, and piano music to beginners. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Miss Anna E. Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A young man who does not use strong drink to excess, a student in a wholesale grocery, to learn the business and go on the road. Address M. A. T. Co., care Constitution.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as teacher; best references furnished. Address Teacher, Lock Box 184.

A YOUNG LADY desires to do writing or copying for business firms. Address, L., 15 Spring street.

HANDY-MADE—Agents.

LADY AGENTS—Wanted no time in selling commissions articles when you have the best. The Hygeia Corsets and Waists surpass all others. Apply for terms, Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. Oct 11-12.

WANTED—Book agents, salary and commission. N. A. D., care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents who want to make a good income for the next two or three months, or until you are addressed at one, giving care, former business, and other information. Address 1. L. H., Marietta, Ga.

TEACHERS WANTED—11 teachers for Florida schools at once; 3 principals for Ga. high schools; 1 teacher to teach French; 2 superintendents of small schools; one new teacher; 10 assistants; references, etc. Address V. G. Atkinson.

WANTED—A traveling salesman who represents a large number of Mutual Loan and Investment companies in the United States. Gilt letters, etc. Address 1. L. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class general and special agents to represent the only purely Mutual Loan and Investment companies in the United States. Gilt letters, etc. Address 1. L. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—A young man who does not use strong drink to excess, a student in a wholesale grocery, to learn the business and go on the road. Address M. A. T. Co., care Constitution.

WANTED—A bright young man of energy and pluck, who is acquainted with the architects and engineers, and with other lines. Address Box 383, city.

WANTED—Help in paint shop. Singer & Miller, Collins street.

A LITTLE BOOK, giving much valuable information, to be used as a guide to all. Apply for terms, F. C. Bryan's school, 49 Whitehall street.

"DON'T BE MISLED" by street banners of all kinds. Painters. We do the sign painting for all. Come to see us for signs. Bill Reynolds and John J. Duggan, 29 E. Hunter.

WANTED—First-class watch repairer, or will rent. L. Snider, 88 Whitehall.

WANTED—Blacksmith who can shoe a horse and do general work. Must be sober and steady. Address, Osceola Wagon Works, Ocala, Fla.

WANTED—A bright young man of energy and pluck, who is acquainted with the architects and engineers, and with other lines. Address Box 383, city.

WANTED—An active, energetic young man of good address, and good references; one who has been to Oxford or Cambridge, etc. Apply for terms, F. C. Bryan's school, 49 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Help in paint shop. Singer & Miller, Collins street.

A COUPLE OF CHILDREN are wanted for a home. Address, 1. L. H., care Constitution.

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Real Estate.

Local Estate Agents, No. 2
Local House Entries.One block from electric car
line, for \$2,100. This is very
good, and if improved would
be worth \$3,000.BETT-A close in, handsome
new and modern residence
in the present dummy town.
The house will be done up
and the street will be paved
on both sides. Cheap and con-
venient properties in part pay-
ing back.

W. M. Scott & Co.

FROM CITY, lying between
S. barracks, high level,
the city and the cost of
\$1,000 per acre.HOMES AND THE ESTATE OF
LOTS FOR \$1,000 which
is a cent on investment.

The bargains in small houses.

VACANT LOT, \$100, par-
tially cleared, lying high and
dry, and sidewalk in front.Two-room house and two-room
garage, \$1,000, with good well
and water, \$1,000 cash, balance \$200.3 blocks from the Kimball
factory, with gas and water,
at \$1,000 per acre, monthly
rental, and offers at a very
low price.EATON'S-A bargain
in \$1,000, this lot last week
will bring \$2,000.LOCKE, Par. \$1,000 we can
get for \$1,000 on paved street;
it desirable lot at the price.

W. M. Scott & Co.

Homes one-half lot on
street, \$2,000 high and
dry, only \$1,000. No more
found on the north side.Offices on block 117x120
etc. This will take four
prettiest sites per acre.

line, \$5,000. W. M. Scott

Business cottages on lot 62x100

etc. & Co.

Suitable for subdivision, will
be accessible by both electric
& Co.VACANT lot, \$2,000, for
now laid in front. W. M.from Manchester, lying
between Hapeville, for
new selling from \$80 to
to sell, consequently has
M. Scott & Co.ar. Boulevard, 2-story
and 1-story, with fire
and every modern
heating hot and cold water.
This is a handsome new
very desirable price.A railroad and business
on cash on payment. A
& Co.RHO's mansion we have
suitable for the erection of
the stories high. There is
renting for \$20 per month.D. HOUSE-We have one
new north side; fashion-
able, bright, airy, and
approved tenant. W. M.new, 43 Old Number,
Real Estate.

line lot, \$3,000

line of farm on rail... \$3,000

2,500

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

No. 2, New No. 8
House.

in real estate for this

cheapest lot on Loyd

line or rail.

NUM' we can sell two
per cent in rents.EST. LOT on Wash-
ington, nicely shaded.two Washington street
present market value.

LOT, corner Loyd and

Shaded Tattall street
atty and cheap.COTTAGE, well located,
on street.

corner lot at a bargain.

NEW CAPITAL AVE

ON HEIGHTS, corner
street improvements.

it lies well for subdi-

ENCE LOTS, near
the side.

No. 2, new No. 8, Wal-

wo or three gentlemen's
bathroom attached, and
corner Linden and
Linden street.illings, No. 12 West
lyer Building.beautiful new Pulliam
8 rooms and all con-
reys.

house, lot 45x100, West

one of the most desirable

Jackson street lot,

Highland avenue home,

encies, lot 50x100, West

me very desirable lots

and Rounting Agent,

Street.

best building held in

its natural beauty.

on Rawson street, near

a large lot, 50x100, to

a build a tenement house.

rooms very ear, small

only if you wish.

air, good water, fast

and first-class

of 8 rooms with one

to be sold at one

per cent.

is last week, and have a

last placed in my hands

and see them.

new corner lot, 60x100,

Perry street, same size.

for houses for rent.

Morrison, 47 E. Hunter

LAWN.

OND KING only \$1 ad-

cell st.

or dry goods

and promptly

orders; best city refer-

Mrs. Campbell &

S for sale cheap. All

10 inches, at our works

lot of urns and vases,

etc. Gray grade, bats, etc.

and Cutlery.

Bendy Rings, very

bale's, 25 Whitehall St.

IT furniture, 7 pieces.

and all kinds re-

Machine Office.

9 Marietta St.

seeds.

PINEY WOODS SKETCHES.

BREAKING UP A COTILLION.

II.

I had been riding all day hoping to reach my destination, the hospitable home of Major Bangs, by dark. My course lay through the pine forest of Emanuel county, Georgia, where roads cross and recross in such a manner as to mislead even the most practiced woodsman. Settlements are few and far apart; the fast-finking sun unadvised me to spur up; its farewell rays turning and twisting among the tall pines gave a spectral appearance to the surrounding scene. Fortunately I met a man to the manner born, driving a small dun steer, to a primitive kind of wagon or cart, of whom I asked the way to Major Bangs. He gazed at me attentively, scrutinizing me from head to foot, and replied:

"You go strate on fer ter mile, turn ter left, an' keep strate on, an' the road will get dimmer and dimmer til you cum ter a place

drawing our chairs round the fire, sat puffing in silence till Pete Shoals, turning to me, said:

"Less awar lie, stranger, afore yore goes tu root?" Whereupon I gave him the benefit of all the news that I had picked up on the way. I remarked upon the poverty of the soil, and asked him how he came to settle in so poor a country?

His only answer was:

"Wall, thars on thing sartin; water's cheap and pine not a powerful hand."

Longing preparations were made for the dance, and before long much fatigued by my day's ride, and feeling from the exertion that my presence would prove a restraint upon the merriment—for there is nothing that acts more like a damper upon the spirits of a "gath'r'ng" of this kind than the presence of city-bred men. I took off my coat and hat, and laid them on a chair, and then I found already prepared for my reception. Some sheepskins, over which some quilts were thrown, answered for my bed. The loft had never been completed, but was left open room below. I did not lack light, as a bright lightning fire blazed in the fireplace beneath.

From early youth I had always been in the habit of undressing when I retired, and traveled provided with a long nightshirt, which I soon put on, and throwing myself upon the couch, I lay down, and slept soundly till awakened by a confused noise, and heard only dancing makes. Above the din the melancholic air of "Balance on your corners"—"Shake her down"—"Hands to your partners!"

"Shake all round, could be clearly heard. I found it impossible to get a peep at the dancers who, judging by the figures called out, were going through an old-fashioned cotillion. I got quickly out of bed, or rather off my skins, and creeping along the floor of the loft to the edge of the room where the dancing was, I saw a man sitting upon a gate post, superintending a small darkey who was grubbing up a pine root.

"I caught upon my hands, and was soon standing by the fire, waiting for the girl to come from the room, and many of their beaux with them. I tried to explain the full nature of my most unpleasant accident to those around me, who did not seem to understand how matters stood at all. I could not get a peep at the girls, for Pete Shoals, with his access to me, was a plain boy, and he was not to be seen. I told him of his and his daughter's intentions.

The old man glared at him. All the blood in his body was boiling to think that an upstart preacher, one of the set that he had always despised, had got himself into such a thing was undurable.

"Want to marry my daughter, do you? Well, I'll be d-d if you do."

Then he raved and swore, and ended it all by ordering Marshal out of the house, never to return which was all that he wanted.

Marshal obeyed. The old man eyed him suspiciously. True, he had greeted him with the greatest respect, and agreed with him that a storm might be expected at any moment, when there was not a cloud to be seen, but still he was suspicious.

"I am a plain boy, and I am a plain boy," said Marshal concurred in a plain, straight forward statement of the case would be the best, and accordingly, told him of his and his daughter's intentions.

"Want to marry my daughter, do you? Well, I'll be d-d if you do."

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"Want to marry my daughter, do you? Well, I'll be d-d if you do."

SCHOOL WORK

by the Grammar
and Classes.

ATON'S ADDRESS.

of the School Work,
the Successful
Proceedings.

This morning the normal
schools had a very
large Girls' High school
was comfortably filled
and requested to act as
he was secretary at the
minutes, which were

made an instructive
to the teachers. He
condition of the schools
weak and strong points,
talk was devoted to the
he gave the teachers
useful advice about
pedagogics. His in-
teacher must fully real-
ize and require
calling; that he must never
let excited under any
ever does good and
harm. Reach out after
sions of the scholars
willing to meet you
in them and in
interest; that you
your welfare and are
best you may. Keep
progress. Never lag in
self by constant study
faculty to import to
ourselves. Use moral
corporal punishment
sometimes necessary;
will be exercised in the
exceptional instances
we should the rod be
s. The teachers are
of these matters.
causes in particular
entity; each has in-
exposed with certain
many points must
cessful teacher must
in nature.

Fair Slaton compi-
e said: "I am proud
come up to my ideal of
them. They are
fectively. The school
so perfectly." Slaton
adverted to a
and with Mr. Hoke
in the advisability of
the course of study,
in the
the idea is to have
instead of annual pro-
will be brought to the
board at its next

acher of singing, had
the great gain an
negative effect on
soul singing in par-
several songs with

English Literature,
Miss Prather,
at school. She was
endent Slaton and
ool board.

attempted to make an
responded. For an
as certainly every
as being record the
the flower of At-
ferred to the remark-
ducational work, and
it pace with the most

The school system
gave up to the best of
deeply interested
ool board, of which he
member, and looked
achievements Superin-
co-laborers had
address was warmly

stated that a mistake
ing the Saturday
ormal classes. Some
be specially invited.
o interest in these
ome and are invited

said to a Conserva-
meeting was all that
equal to any held
about school mat-
chools were never be-
dition."

L. C. A.
36½ S. Broad street,
ub, of Waycross, Ga.
On Tuesday night,
ill be tendered to the
on by the committee of
the Friends' Company in
or Northern and Mayor
committee of manage-
good time is com-

CLUB.

es. Tennyson-Turner,
died in 1873, is one
the English language.
sonnet.") used their
third grad

is began to flow,
colored sphere
the might mark and

and land,
empiree peeped
soft hair
; his heart leaped
in her pride of bliss!
unlearmed eye
a joyous cry:
home is there!"
and with a kiss,
golden hair.

MUSIC.

in one of the Eng-
the children in their

you see the letter 'T'
the pupils.
ster 'T' mean?"
of deep thoughtfulness
and then one of them

PERSONAL."

young man, of Cole

75, Rox held for five
in the Floyd
ill probably accept a
Dade county linked.

ER REPORT.

-Forecast for Sun-
ight rain in the inter-
; northeasterly

ATIONS.

0, 7 a.m.—Barometer
ewpoint, 44; wind,
fall, 0.

temperature, 57; dew-
velocity, 5; rainfall,

; minimum temper-

A MILLION PEOPLE

Will Visit Atlanta During the Piedmont
Exposition.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE MOVED MONDAY.

In One Week the Gates Will Be Thrown
Open—Then the Crowds Will Come.
It Will Be the Biggest of All.

It is only one week—seven days.
It is only a short time when the world's greatest
event opens, when the exposition of '91 dis-
plays to the public, yes, to the world, to
the citizens of the Piedmont section particu-
larly, the grandest mechanical and agricultural
displays that has ever been made.

One such as others have been striving to
obtain. The progress and advancement of
the country has never been so demonstrated
as it is today, enabling exhibitors, and the
people to show to the world some of the in-
numerable advantages that this great and
glorious section presents.

Our Exhibits.

Our exhibits will show to the world that
this country is second to no section in the
whole United States; that Atlanta possesses
the advantage of being able to grow crops of
various kinds from early in January until late
in December.

Our Manufacturers.

Atlanta manufacturers will also show to the world the
peculiar advantages Atlanta and the Piedmont section has over any section in the
south, east or west. It is never too cold to work, and never experiences those
that spells the greatest cities of the
east and west are cursed with, but as the advantage of being blessed with
the climate where the men can work from the
first of January to the 31st of December, they
having no cause to complain of either heat or
cold, or any of the other obstacles which are
present to every other section of the country—
except the great, grand and glorious south,
which is being recognized today as the head of
all other parts of the world.

Atlanta has been more instrumental in calling
attention to this fact than any other section
of the south.

Atlanta, by its exposition of '91, astonished
all other sections of the union with the wonders
of the great south, and has attracted to this
section since that time over one hundred
million of eastern and foreign capital.

The Piedmont exposition has kept up the
good work done in '91, but this year, the year
of '91, the Piedmont proposes to hold the ex-
position of the year. They propose further
than that, to give the grandest show, the finest
exhibits and the most marvelous attractions
ever collected together in any state during this
century.

Senior Payen Satisfied.

The long talked of, much hoped for and
greatly wished Mexican band will be here.

The musical directors of the board of man-
agers of the Piedmont exposition should be
happy. They fought hard and well to secure
for Atlanta the greatest attraction
that has ever visited the south, and they
have secured it.

The contract

to these great musicians was ironclad, and
until today the officers thought it would come
unkind.

E. PAYEN.

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greatly wished Mexican band will be here.

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The contract

to these great musicians was ironclad, and
until today the officers thought it would come
unkind.

THE OKRA INDUSTRY.

The Brunswick Factory Is Canning It by the Wholesale.

Brunswick, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—The
average Georgian has no idea, unless he
comes to see for himself, the quantity of
okra that is canned for market at present.

The whole floor of the packing
room of the factory is one huge pile of cans, all
ready for the labels.

There are 150,000 cans of

okra, 7,000 cans each of tomatoes and LeConte
peas. This industry is bound to be a big factor
in the development of this country. Some have
said that a few years ago there was not enough
stock the demand from our two factories,
hence do not advise our people to plant vegetables
for canning. They fail to remember
that a separate factory for this overplus could
easily gotten up. There could be a concert
one afternoon after the closing of the
Grady monument and a night just before
King Solomon begins. The following
telegram from Senior Payen speaks for itself:

SIOUX CITY, Ia., October 10.—James R. Wyche,
letter and contract received, and have returned
the contract to you. Everything satisfactory.

E. PAYEN.

It is only one week—seven days.

A MILLION People.

That ought to be the number. Many make
an estimate above that. Everybody is coming
to the great Piedmont exposition.

Railroads Realize It.

The railroads thoroughly appreciate that
the people are coming, and are advertising in
accordance therewith. The question is, can they
bring them. It is true that they can bring the
people near by, but people from a distance are
as anxious to come as people near home. Mis-
sissippi, Alabama and Tennessee will be
represented. Every section is coming. Low
rates are made from all quarters, and even
from the great west as far as Omaha people
are coming to the great exposition. Why
should they not?

The Event of '91.

This exposition will undoubtedly be the
event of '91.

This exposition will challenge—will rival
the world in its incorporation of magnificent
attractions.

This exposition will present to the public
the greatest exhibits that have ever been seen

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accordance therewith. The question is, can they
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as anxious to come as people near home. Mis-
sissippi, Alabama and Tennessee will be
represented. Every section is coming. Low
rates are made from all quarters, and even
from the great west as far as Omaha people
are coming to the great exposition. Why
should they not?

Attention will not be called to the attractions
that will be seen at the Piedmont. Everybody has
heard of King Solomon; everybody has heard of
the famous Achille Philion. All Atlanta knows of
the fourth artillery band. All are anxious to see the
great races. All are anxious to see the
wonderful trained animals of Professor Bartholomew's. All are eager for the famous
acrobats. All are anxious to see the
museums and other attractions which will bedeck
the grounds. The attention of the readers of
THE CONSTITUTION is called to an illustrated
page containing a few of the many attractions
that will be on the grounds.

Special Days and Special People.

Special days will be arranged, and great
names will be among the people who will
attend the Piedmont. The grand opening day
will be Monday. A special opening programme
has been arranged and prominent speakers invited.

GRADY'S DAYS.

Wednesday and Thursday of the first week
will be Grady Days, and on those days some of
America's greatest statesmen will be at
the exposition to address the public. Among
them are several residential possibilities
those who have already accepted
Senators Wolcott, of Colorado; Palmer,
of Illinois; West, of Missouri; David, of New York; Governor
of Massachusetts; Governor Abbott, of New
Jersey; General Wade Hampton, of South
Carolina; Hon. Zeb Vance, of North
Carolina; and a great many other distinguished
men who have been invited, but their
names have not yet been received. The
Young Men's Democratic Club proposes to

make the Grady Days the greatest of the ex-
position—to pay a grand tribute to our beloved
statesman and editor.

Fridays of the first week will be known as
merchants are making grand preparations for
the greatest day of the exposition.

Saturday of the first week will be children's
day, and the little ones are inviting their
friends from every section.

Wednesday day is fixed for the 27th, and the
military will make as usual, the Piedmont
bow with the grand day and jollification.

Friday the Red Men have promised to rival
every day of the great exposition, and have
the greatest crowds of any day of the exposition.

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bow with the grand day and jollification.

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THE PUTNAM FAIR.

The Magnificent Success Attending All Her Efforts.

THE PRODUCTS OF SHOP AND FIELD,

As Well as the Handiwork of Her Women, Attracting the Attention of the People.

A year or two ago, Governor Norton wrote an article on county fairs, and in it he said: "Of the fifteen counties in Georgia there are annual fairs, Putnam is forging far ahead."

Perhaps it is not too much to say that the Putnam county fairs have become famous.

Certainly they are the best type of their kind in Georgia, and their almost phenomenal success may be explained in very few words.

The officers and directors do their duty, and the people support them in it. The directors are public-spirited men who do not hesitate to assume all necessary responsibility; they lose no time in convincing the people that there will be something worth seeing, and having done this, they redouble their efforts in order to redeem the pledge. The work is done and the responsibility shouldered by a good set of fair directors will hardly ever be fully appreciated, but they are well appreciated in Putnam as in any other county.

We have a well-to-do progressive and united citizenship, including a remarkably large number of college-graduate farmers. Take them as a class and the farmers of Putnam occupy quite a high a place in education, refinement and wealth as their town cousins. Differences of opinion as to public questions there are, but when an enterprise for the general good of the people is started the citizens stand shoulder to shoulder, knowing neither town nor county in an offensive sense, and perhaps to this more than anything else is due the success of the Putnam county fairs.

The Objects of a County Fair.

The chief objects of a county fair are, or ought to be, to stimulate the people to generous rivalry in agriculture and to improve and increase the stock. Agriculturally, Putnam gained more or less fame when she made an exhibit at the Atlanta exposition some years ago. Beyond question that was the finest county agricultural display ever seen in the south, and Putnam herself has not equaled it since; but while this is true, yet at her county fairs the resources of her soil have been exhibited in generous profusion and rich development. At the fair which closed a week ago the exhibit, as a whole, was not particularly large, but it was complete in almost every department. Booths were decorated with the most beautiful handiwork of women; shelves sagged in the middle from the weight of the housewife's delicious sweets; specimens of art adorned the walls; but the most noteworthy department was that of individual agricultural exhibits, three entries, by James L. Wheeler, John G. Spivey and Miss Mattie Marshall. Mr. Wheeler received the first premium, but any one of the three exhibits would have answered for a complete display of the resources of Putnam soil—a soil, by the way, which would produce almost anything under the sun; a soil varying from gray or sandy to a stiff red, with underneath a red clay to preserve its fertility; a soil which in special instances has produced 1,000 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, and seventy-two bushels of corn to the same area. Putnam county soil can be exhausted; it is being exhausted every day by the one crop system and the want of drainage; but it can also be renewed, and this, too, is being done every day.

However, I was about to show that the Putnam county fairs stimulated the farmers to generous rivalry, and perhaps the best way to do so is to say that these individual agricultural displays attracted the lion's share of attention, and that inquiries were very numerous as to the details of how this or that particularly fine specimen was raised. A great many useful hints were carried home, and they will bear fruit next year.

The Stock Raisers.

One cannot help thinking that the most marked benefit of these fairs are derived by the stock raisers. Putnam was a stock county to a small extent before the first county fair was held, and in 1877, or thereabouts, one of her citizens purchased a son of the great American horse, George Wilkes. Thus the way for the raising of blooded stock was paved, but nobody seemed to give very particular attention to it until the Putnam county fairs sprang into existence. When the first fair was held, there were comparatively few colts in the county. Now there are more than two hundred, from sucklings to two-year-olds, and they are worth from seventy-five to three hundred dollars each. Thursday of fair week there was a sight worth seeing. One hundred and fifty frisky and frolicsome colts pranced into the ring, and such a chorus of neighs and such capering and dancing you never saw before. It was perfectly delightful. The numbers could just as easily have been 200, and the directors had placed their bets at that figure; but 150 did very well, and if any other county can do better, why, we will rejoice with her. Some of these colts are going to be heard from on the turf, just as Captain Sid Reid's "Valentines" (2:22) the other day, J. C. Reid's "Camden Wilkes" (2:37), and Tom Spivey's two-year-old, "Meda" (2:49), the last named sired by Mr. Hunt's "Hermite," have been, but most of them will either prevent money from being sent to Kentucky, or will be a source of revenue.

The Dairy Business.

It is rather a curious fact that there has never been a very large and notable exhibition of Jersey and other fine cattle and display of butter at a Putnam county fair. I will not undertake to explain why this is so, but the fact is the more surprising because Putnam is reasonably quick to see the advantage of such things, and because in these lines she could make really magnificent displays. The dairy business in Putnam has been wonderfully successful, the secret of its success being that our people have bought and raised the right cows for butter making, and have fed proper food and used the most improved outfitts. Goschen butter was long ago run out of the town, and now besides supplying the wants of the county, Putnam ships annually 125,000 or 135,000 pounds of sweet golden butter, every pound of which brings the highest market price. In view of these things, I say, it is a little remarkable that Jersey cattle and butter have not made a special feature of the Putnam county fairs, but it must not be assumed that they are wholly neglected. Some beautiful cattle have been exhibited, and I have in mind a gentleman who, at our last fair, but one, contracuted with a local house to sell the butter he could put on the market, and he has the largest, cleanest and best arranged dairies in the state. The once despised Bermuda grass has become a Godsend to Putnam, and the stock and cattle that graze upon it are a bonanza.

GEORGE W. ADAMS.

Do you have distress in the stomach after eating, or faintness, heartburn, headache, or other dyspeptic symptoms? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure the stomach, give an appetite and cure you.

Read notice of valuable property for sale, Covington, Ga., on long time.

UNCLE SHADE BARNETT, The Pioneer Note-Singer of Carroll County, Reviews His Youth.

CARROLTON, Ga., October 10.—Special Event—Uncle Shade Barnett knows Uncle Shade Barnett. He has been a resident of the county since 1843. He came here when a young man and commenced teaching singing schools. He has taught a school in the old Sacred Harp in nearly every community in the county. Nearly all the people of Carroll county have studied at Uncle Shade's schools. Indeed, he is the pioneer patent notetaker in this part of Georgia. There is but one older four-note teacher, and no other system teacher in Georgia than S. P. Barnett, and that man is Professor Absalom Ogleteeth, near Griffin.

The old sacred music, just as it was when Uncle Shade loves to sing and hear, hence he says that is a reason he always sing in the book; he taught the book, and will advocate it as long as he lives. He says he believes the ancient church songs as are contained in the old Sacred Harp.

Uncle Shade has been a resident of the community near Mt. Carmel church on Snake's creek for many years, and has conducted five different music schools at that place. The people of that community concluded to have an old-fashioned fa-sa-la singing at that place, and Uncle Shade agreed to conduct it. Uncle Shade, and he led a lesson of old-time music, such as our old people sang 100 years ago, for an hour or more. Although Uncle Shade is sixty-five years old and seems to have lost his old-time vigor, yet he sings like a boy of twenty. Uncle Shade's wife, Mrs. Barnett, has just died, being "Parting Hand." During the singing of the last song Uncle Shade passed around and shook hands with the vast audience. Very few dry eyes were seen.

The good ladies spread a bounteous dinner under the waving trees around the old churchyard, and everybody was invited to partake. It was a glad day for Uncle Shade and everybody present. The best of order prevailed.

THE DESPATCH ASHORE.

A United States Steamship on the Rocks on the Coast of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—The United States steamship Despatch went ashore last night in a heavy sea at Assateague shoals on the east coast of Virginia, about sixty miles northeast of Cape Charles. As the shoals stretch out to sea for many miles and as the ship struck on the outside, it is not known exactly in how great peril she and her crew are at present. It is impossible to reach the ship from the shore at present.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.

This Old and Reliable Firm Moved to
New Quarters.

For a number of years Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co. have been doing a large wholesale commission business at 61 South Broad street. Their wagons and drays have been running from that place to all the grocery stores throughout the city.

Messrs. Phillips & Co. are among the best-known wholesale commission merchants in the south. They have their correspondents scattered from Florida to New York, and sell thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of goods every year. They make a specialty in strictly first-class goods. Their Florida connections are of the very best, and the bananas, pineapples, oranges and other tropical fruits you get from them are as good as can be secured from Florida, Cuba, Italy and Sicily.

Their eastern and western connections are also first-class, and the potatoes, apples, cabbages, and, for that matter, all kinds of produce grown in the eastern and western states may be had from this old and reliable firm at reasonable prices as you can get them anywhere.

These gentlemen know their business thoroughly. They know when to buy and where to buy, and to this fact their hundreds of customers not only in Atlanta, but throughout the state, can testify.

If you want choice fruits or choice produce of any kind hereafter, call at No. 4 North Broad street, between the bridge and Marietta street, and Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co. will take pleasure in supplying you at the lowest possible price.

Mr. J. W. Phillips, the head of the firm, is one of Atlanta's coming young business men. He stands right at the top in his chosen line. His practical common sense, energy and integrity has placed him on the front rank.

Fine Engraving.

We have just received some samples of engraving executed by the Atlanta Engraving Company. The work is first-class in every particular, and is a good indication of the push and energy which has characterized this house under its new management.

Their half-tone engravings are without doubt superior to any work of this nature which has ever been done in the south. Time, trouble or expense is no object in the rise and growth of this concern.

Recent notice of valuable property for sale, Covington, Ga., on long time.

Tales from Town Topics.

Have just received a large supply of Tales from Town Topics, No. 1. This is the third edition, and the first received in Atlanta. Price, 50 cents, by mail to John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street.

Beautiful Flowers.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the Westview Floral Company. We wish particularly to call attention to our exceptional facilities for supplying beautiful flowers, fresh cut, from our own greenhouses, situated on N. Pryor street, and, at Westview. We are well prepared to do all kinds of decorations artistically, at moderate expense; house and church decorations made especially. Funeral designs furnished on short notice.

Messrs. Beermann & Silverman being now incorporated in our business, the principal saleroom will be the Peacock Room. Flowers, etc., may also be obtained at 103 N. Pryor street. In thanking the residents of Atlanta for their interest and patronage, we wish to advise of same that Miss Fannie Burritt will be in charge of and arrange the flowers at 19 Peachtree street.

JAMES BURRITT, Manager.

sun tues

MRS. DR. BRANNON'S

Dinner and Entertainment is the greatest social gathering of women known. Will cure all forms of female troubles, fresh cut, from our own greenhouses, situated on N. Pryor street, and, at Westview. We are well prepared to do all kinds of decorations artistically, at moderate expense; house and church decorations made especially. Funeral designs furnished on short notice.

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sun tues

BOKER'S BITTERS, renounced since 1828. Finest to the taste, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sois & M. Prop. 125-126 Sun tues

Ieda Renovated.

Call at 40 Edgewood avenue at once and have your feathers and mattresses renovated by the new steam process. Price, \$12.00 or 135.00 pounds of sweet golden butter, every pound of which brings the highest market price. In view of these things, I say, it is a little remarkable that Jersey cattle and butter have not made a special feature of the Putnam county fairs, but it must not be assumed that they are wholly neglected. Some beautiful cattle have been exhibited, and I have in mind a gentleman who, at our last fair, but one, contracted with a local house to sell the butter he could put on the market, and he has the largest, cleanest and best arranged dairies in the state. The once despised Bermuda grass has become a Godsend to Putnam, and the stock and cattle that graze upon it are a bonanza.

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WINTER FASHIONS.

Notes on the New Things to Be Found in the Shops.

A PRETTY STORY OF A BRIDE.

Exquisite Additions to Her Trouseau by Some of Her Friends.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Several Weddings to Be Solemnized in the Near Future—Gossip About Atlanta People and Their Friends.

Every woman is welcoming the return of the short basque. Even the slim sylphs of femininity have grown tired of having every gown made with a stuff that flapped like the frock of every one else. Nothing can exceed in trim stylelessness the snug bodice cut short over the hips and forming points back and front.



by white rosettes, and headed by narrow, smoked pearl passementerie. The bodice has a medici collar of the passementerie, finished with a graduating jalot of white chiffon, and the sleeves, embroidered in smoked pearl, nail heads, are finished with the chiffon ruffles.

In the matter of long coats the second out shows Felix's latest creation. That great man of fashion declares that long skirts shall continue in favor for the streets, and that they are infinitely more graceful when a woman knows how to hold them up than the short skirts that escape the ground and leave her free to rest the poor arm tired out with its heavy weight of broadcloth.

straight from the waist to the finishing ruffle.

Marguerite silk châusses, embroidered in daisies and run with baby ribbons.

Huge hats with bent brims, for visiting gowns.

Madame Stewart bonnet for any dress toilet.

The pancake hat, trimmed on the left side.

Brocades galore for chic house coats and gorgeous evening toilets.

Gold hearts with diamond arrows, for fastenings.

Three-quarter cape, or English top coat, to keep out the cold.

No wrap allowed as long as one's gown.

Silver and gold hair pins, with lovers' knot heads.

Duchesses brocades for dowagers.

No fullness in skirts, save the pleating at the back.

Rosettes for everything.

Wide, wool plaids for tall, decorous women.

Skirt ruffles caught in points by bows on roses.

Low round necked bodices for brides who can't wear.

Onyx monkey head hair-pins for blonde knots.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Save for the Cobb-Barker wedding, the week has passed pretty quietly. The theaters have given a good deal of pleasure, and quite a notable number of fashionable folks were out Wednesday evening to enjoy that most charming of old comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Edgewood Avenue theater.

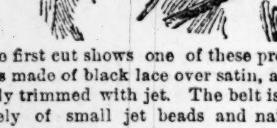
Everybody was enchanted with the play and with the charming young actress. The boxes are the prettiest and most happily arranged affairs imaginable for becoming settings to pretty faces and handsome costumes. Their wood-work—painted in blue-white, showing occasional touches of gold—their neutral draperies of plush and silk and the very pretty white and gold chairs, give enchanting suggestions of sixteenth century drawing rooms, and the whole building is a picture of taste and dignity in the extreme.

The comedy itself was perfectly presented. Miss Ford was particularly charming, and Mr. Clarke minable, but where all the actors deserve a good word it is scarcely fair to particularize. All the women were young—a rare virtue in actresses—and the leading man was exceptionally handsome and graceful.

As the people poured out of the theater and looked for a car to carry them to the heart of the city, they found one of those receptacles turned Edgewood ways, and the conductor calmly declared that "there weren't no more cars going to town," so everybody had to trudge away over very rough and dusty paths, and those who expected to find street or electric cars to take them home were sorely disappointed. The last electric car pulled off the tracks of disorder protests, and the returning Peachtree car-driver informed the belated wayfarers that his was the best on that line.

It seems to me that better arrangements ought in some way to be made.

The first cut shows one of these pretty garments made of black lace over satin, and elaborately trimmed with jet. The belt is formed entirely of small jet beads and nail heads. These short bodices will be quite as popular for evening wear at home as the long Louis XIV coats which have been in favor for some time. These coats have, however, an artistic value that cannot be gainsayed. They give a charming old-time courteous air to a pretty woman's costume for her evening at home when she serves tea.



Yellow and lilac will be approved shades for evening wear. A slender blonde beauty has chosen for her debut gown a wonderful material—a kind of yellow china crepon, embroidered in yellow roses. The gown is to have an amber girdle, and amber beads will finish the soft chiffon sleeves and head a deep skirt ruffle of the same.

If I did but choose I could really tell some very interesting and pretty stories concerning the fashioning of a certain recent bride's trouousseau, and how some of her best girl friends made her wear an abnormal number of hon-s-oi, qui-mal-y-peuse articles in order that each might possess one as a good-luck talisman. These were blue elastic bands with buckles of silver hearts, each engraved with a future wearer's name, and the pretty bride was dressed of all but one she put on her going-away gown.

All this fortunate maiden's lingerie was of finest white Tokio silk, each garment cut and made by the pretty hands of these several best girls. The seaming and insertion on each garment matched, of course, and was of the finest valenciennes, in deep and narrow widths.

The petticoat was finished with an under four-inch ruffle of silk, edged with lace, and falling over this a ruffle of valenciennes. Above this was ten inches of alternating bands of insertion and brier-stitched silk.

That prettiest of all women's garments had the round neck and short sleeves drawn in by



baby ribbons, which were run through the lace heading in the yoke back and front; and dainty ribbons, were run through so as to tie the short waist a few inches below the arms, while the skirt was very long and finished with frills and exquisitely hemstitched tucks.

The robe de nuit was made in the same Marquise fashion, having a round lace yoke run with ribbons and the prettiest full sleeves with lace frills, while the lace-frilled skirt looked like a mass of feathery blue blossoms.

The neck undervest had a lovely pointed yoke made of fine hemstitched tucks and lace insertion, and finished at the edge with a band of feather etching edged with narrow valenciennes. The neck and sleeves had wide frills, drawn in by white ribbons.

All fairy garments, these, so light and fine texture that they might have been condensed into the pretty bride's satin work bag, just as the leaves of a rose garden can be compressed in a small rose jar. The loving hands that fashioned this fair rainbow, determined that nothing should come near her unrefreshed with loving thoughts, made also the fine thread cambrie, lace-edged handkerchief, sent the elegant ostrich fan, and painted the satin prayer book to be used on the great occasion.

Of course they manicured and cold-creamed, curled, tied, pinned, buttoned, looped and powdered their cherished bride to their heart's content.

"She has been so good, and sweet, and submissive," said one of them enthusiastically. "She has just left everything to us, and hasn't murmured over any arrangements we chose to make. Why, it seems, really, more our weddin' than hers."

And what girl would murmur when fate had given her such dear, lovely little friends as these?

Notes of Fashions.

When one first looks about them at the beginning of a season, the new fashions seem much the same as the ones obtained the winter before, but a little study of styles show how many things are just a little different.

Here are some items about these little things:

Two-thirds of the tailors' gowns ornamented with jet.

Bedford cord the material par excellence for street gowns.

Lace sleeves and short gloves for evening wear.

No evening gown without a perceptible sleeve of some sort.

Feather trimming on everything.

Cocoon feather bosom more worn than ever.

Chiffon and lace trimming for diaphanous robes and silks.

Gold and silver embroidered chiffon for handsome white evening toilet.

Pale gloves with black stitching for carriage wear, calling and afternoon teas.

Naval blue and green, and all shades of brown combined with black for street frocks.

No black silk underwear save petticoats.

Silk petticoats to match every costume.

No ruffles on the skirts of street gowns.

Satin hats and bonnets to match light theatre costumes.

All kinds of skirts still sweeping the dirt.

Figured veils with lace edges.

The chic, charming short basques again.

Red and russet undressed kids with striped pattern leather uppers.

Overdraperies to evening gowns falling

straight from the waist to the finishing ruffle.

Marguerite silk châusses, embroidered in daisies and run with baby ribbons.

Huge hats with bent brims, for visiting gowns.

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As the people poured out of the theater and looked for a car to carry them to the heart of the city, they found one of those receptacles turned Edgewood ways, and the conductor calmly declared that "there weren't no more cars going to town," so everybody had to trudge away over very rough and dusty paths, and those who expected to find street or electric cars to take them home were sorely disappointed. The last electric car pulled off the tracks of disorder protests, and the returning Peachtree car-driver informed the belated wayfarers that his was the best on that line.

It seems to me that better arrangements ought in some way to be made.

The wedding of Mr. Thomas Cobb Whitner and Miss Emmie Lou Tichner will occur in the early part of November. Miss Tichner is well known and greatly admired in Atlanta society. She is possessed of every charming attraction that goes to the making of a perfect wife and a happy home. Mr. Whitner is a business man who is well known and highly honored and admired among men of business.

Miss Jennie May Hill, of Wilkes county, Georgia, will be the guest of Mrs. Webborn Hill in a few days. Miss Hill is a daughter of the late Mr. DuBose Hill, of Wilkes, and she is even lovelier than the reputation of that old Georgia family is.

When this is accomplished and her skin is mud-washed, she will be a picture of health and beauty. Her hair is a rich, dark brown, and she is a picture of health and beauty.

When this is accomplished and her skin is mud-washed, she will be a picture of health and beauty. Her hair is a rich, dark brown, and she is a picture of health and beauty.

For as especial care of the skin, the following general rules should be given.

Always wear a thick veil in hot, sunshiny weather and on windy days, and wear a umbrella when it is raining.

When this is accomplished and her skin is mud-washed, she will be a picture of health and beauty. Her hair is a rich, dark brown, and she is a picture of health and beauty.

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BOYCOTTING BLOCKS

Which Came From Quarries Under the Ban.

THE MAYORALTY OF BALTIMORE.

The Revenue Drawn From the Brothels. Cleveland's Baby-Scandal in High Life.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 10.—[Special.]—The dignity of American labor is no empty phrase, if the recent experience of the Federation of Labor counts for anything. This rival to the district organization of the Knights of Labor recently heard grievances from the masons that at the Maryland quarries, on the banks of the Susquehanna, underpaid sea labor was being employed, and the result of their labor put in the Baltimore market. Nobody, except the masons, knows the difference between a Port Deposit and a Woodstock granite block, but to them the former is as it marked by a leprosy spot. However, that did not prevent the city from giving the contract for the material for a sewer to a firm which used only these blocks, but it has interfered very much with the comfort of that firm. The masons declared they would not touch the stone. Then the city authorities induced them to continue with the few blocks on hand, so as to terminate the contract, and thus allow the sewer to be completed before midwinter without the risk of a strike. The Port Deposit contractors next were turned down in the awarding of a water sewer job for stones they bid being thrown aside without opening. "For," said the mayor, "if those people are involved in the scandal, they shall not be in it." The masons then caused a church, for whose front Port Deposit sea granite was specified, to use stone of another kind. This was done quietly and effectively. Not so with the Calhoun street sewer, for here the contractors contrived to smuggle in a carload of the sea stone. There was an agreement between the bricklayers and the masons in regard to the payment due each for the foundation, but one waited for the other to act, and both were in a quandary lest during the squabble the stone would be laid, because the bricklayers do not know the difference in the stone. Finally some lively talk in the federation settled the trouble, and the masons now lay a single stone. The laboring men did more. The president of the second branch city council dared to kill by delay a bill in which they were interested, and they vowed to break him up at the coming election. This promptly brought Mr. Seino to his senses.

Big Fred Is Happy.

Well, Big Fred is happy at the prospect of getting into politics again. The people who know he is not the live business executive of the kind needed for a big city; they know that he does not measure up to young Mayor Davidson, who, despite the protests of his admirers, persists in retiring after one brilliant administration. But Latrobe has a way of his own of making himself in many places. There is no assembly too mixed—none too humble—that he will not attend, either in his capacity as executive or as a private citizen when out of the chair. He will now get the place for the sixth time, and he knows well, for while the nominating convention is in session, what his name is. He was telling the Hennepinistic hosts how he intended to use his influence with the city council to secure it money for free beads. All the nominations went through as slick and as nice as if all the members of the convention had a part assigned them in a well-oiled machine. General Ferdinand Latrobe will probably be here for the third time, for he has not gathered sufficient strength, and the republicans are simply not in it. A great surprise was occasioned in the renomination of State's Attorney Charles G. Kerr (pronounced Kerr), who is known to be thoroughly inefficient, who has been a member of the bar since 1865, and other criminals by the use of his noisy press at the order of the democratic ring, and for whom the papers recently made it so hot that he refused to allow his name to be considered. Popular sentiment was aroused against him, for all kinds of ways worked at cross purposes with the grand jury. He refused to allow his name to be considered, and all his club friends and many admirers, for outside of his calling he is a nice gentleman, approved of his resolution. Not so, the forty managers. However, the name of J. Harry Peacock, of the Crumley, was considered and everybody thought a shilling was due the former. When the day for nominations came the magnetic orator, Isidor Raynor, member of congress, was ready to present his name. It was a surprise, but things went through with a rush. Among the other names is that of Isaac S. Tanner for sheriff, who is best known as "Sarge" of the eastern police district and domestic manager, with a big pull in his party of town.

The followers of Hohmann have added another school to Baltimore's list of educational institutions in the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, still under very good auspices, and as Dean Drisko, etc., do not do long continued opposition and machinations of the old school physicians, who will not recognize them, nor work with them, nor associate with them. There is, from the number of homeopaths at the convention held in Baltimore, a desire to establish an institution to provide the kind of instruction to students of Maryland and the south.

Revenue from the Brothels.

The last grand jury report said that this city should be deriving a handsome revenue from the large number of brothels that it was compelled to allow to exist in its midst. The new grand jury has noted the same advice, and in one day presented 241 housekeepers, each of whom will pay his or her small sum, a large fine without a murmur—at least no greater one than escapes a man when he goes to pay his license for a legitimate business. But this time there is a howl because the jury has presented the names of the houses, who also will be fined. Among them are some of Baltimore's most prominent citizens, and the agents of some celebrated estates.

The Baltimore Sun has found in Grover Cleveland the perfect man and the most practical politician. From the very day of his nomination to the presidency, in 1884, it has had nothing but unmitigated pride in all he has said and done. It has stood by him thick and thin all these years, chiding his former friends as they fell from him as the leaves in fall. It had a last chance to express its kind feelings on Monday last when it noticed edocally that the new Cleveland baby, in the style of a country paper thus: "The advent of the young lady will not decrease Mr. Cleveland's popularity with the good, honest voters of the country, who will be glad to know that, though he has not taken up public affairs for some time, he has not fallen into a condition of incalculable desuetude."

A big scandal in high life was brought out in the divorce case of Louis M. Evans against his wife, Jessie M. Evans, nee Wills, of Scranton, Pa. They were married a year ago last June, and have one child. The husband is a society man who maintained a residence in New York. While he was away this summer his wife stopped at a small hotel just outside of Baltimore where she created much scandalous talk as alleged by her very loose conduct with the men of the place. The bill alleged adultery and names Dr. J. H. Hickey as co-conspirators. The wife denies the charge in toto.

Fryer's Steamship, built on novel principles that are to revolutionize naval architecture, is believed to be a fizz. The Howard Casson on which \$75,000 of the hard earnings of Baltimore and such is said to be unburnable and unsinkable, and capable of making extraordinary speed. These bold claims do not affect her ability to float from the day she was launched, when there was some difficulty. That settled, months elapsed in extraordinary expense for the trial trip and in delays. Finally she made her unawares for Annapolis. She sat well in the water but could not move her propellers. They say it is because she could not work her boilers. And yet these are the most approved type, the kind of tubular boilers now favored by the government. What

will be the future of the vessel nobody knows. This is the vessel that was started several years ago by Robert M. Fryer at Poosahontas, Va., and which The New York Herald denounced so vigorously.

Christopher Furness, an advanced English liberal and member of parliament, is in town, having come over from England to speak. He is the well-known owner of steamship lines. Two years ago, while running two lines from this port, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tried to make it hard for him by increasing wharf charges and otherwise injuring him. As a result he removed his line to New York, where he says his line has excellent facilities and connections. He will bring them back so Baltimore under any consideration. He blames the Baltimore and Ohio people very much for keeping him from bringing his five lines to this city. It is too late now, but he may start a line January 1st to Australia.

The Maryland Presbytery have a way of their own in striking at Briggs. They maintain a young student at the Union Theological seminary, and when the question of an appointment of a successor comes up, instead of measuring swords on the Briggs side, they spoke of boycotting the college which ignored their views. They could not keep the boy away, for his friends stopped the discussion by raising the amount on the spot.

Professor Paul Haupt, a young scholar, who is the son of the celebrated German linguist at the Johns Hopkins university, together with a number of other of the leading Hebrew scholars of both continents, is making a new Bible translation. They will begin on the Old Testament. First of all, there is to be a text revision; for this Jacob H. Schiff, of a well-known banking house, gave \$10,000. Among the translators is Dr. Charles Briggs. This revision is in full accord with the results of modern higher criticism. By a system of color printing devised by Professor Haupt an attempt will be made to show how some books of the Bible are the work not of one author, but of many, and given to us as a single book. The sentences about added to them by commentaries, editorial notes, etc. The translation will be elucidated by geographical, archaeological and historical notes, so that the necessary background for a proper understanding of the text as a connected work of history will be supplied. It will appear, too, that the dates of authorship, not less than the author themselves, are not as tradition has taught them, but with more exactness immediately within the reach of the public, but when the ministers and scholars generally have thoroughly digested it will undoubtedly be a great religious stimulus. Such a monumental piece of literary work is a great credit to the John Hopkins university.

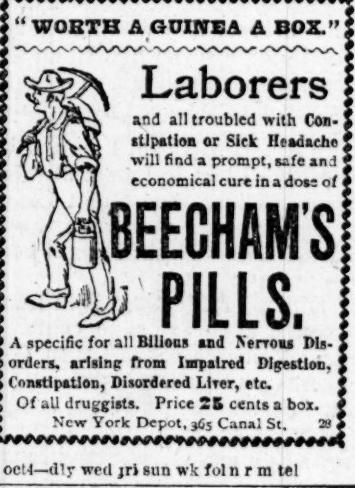
The Hanover street congregation, with Rabbi Benjamin as its minister, is about to build another new synagogue. In one evening, a coup d'etat of nine of the members caused the few present to donate \$40,000. This will be increased in a few days to \$75,000, the old building will bring \$25,000, and with as much as \$100,000 in the new building may be erected. The congregation is the largest and the wealthiest of all the Hebrew institutions in the city. Its venerable minister, who has been connected with it thirty-two years, is known as a great Hebraist, having written a commentary on the book of Job.

It has been found that the accounts of the ex-treasurer of Baltimore county, Morgan, are short about \$25,000. Nearly a year has elapsed since an expert accountant began the examination of the books, with the result as given above. It is supposed that somebody took the accounts from safe. Mr. Morgan claims that he has full receipts for all the money he ever handled. Still, the county commissioners have entered suit against his bondsmen.

The Druid Hall park is supplied with electric lights. Recently it thought it would like to have a plant of its own. It found that until the number of lights were increased, it would not pay the investment. This is what they did find, however. Instead of their arc lights being 2,000 candle power, they are only 600. An investigation will be held. The park board has engaged an artist from The Century Magazine to make twelve pictures of views in our parks. They will cost when they come from the engraver, \$2,500. This looks like extravagance.

Weekly Bank Statement.
NEW YORK, October 10.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase... \$3,568,725
Sums, decrease... 2,981,700
Bankers' discounts... 1,841,700
Deposits, increase... 2,158,700
Gains, loss... 19,000
Banks now hold 16,540,725 in excess of the legal requirements of the 2½ per cent rule.



Laborers
and all troubled with Constipation or Sick Headache will find a prompt, safe and economical cure in a dose of
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
A specific for all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 20

oe4—dly wed jri sun wk fol n rm tel

Sterling!

That's the word—nothing but Sterling (925-1000 fine) in our stock of Silver.

Interested?

Then look at the most magnificent line in the south. We can show it.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.
top 1st col 8p

USE HICKEY'S DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains oil of camphor, aloes, resin, etc. It is a specific for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale at 25 cents a box. Dr. J. H. Hickey, manufacturer, No. 32 & 34 Eighth St., Augusta, Ga.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me many things. I can tell you something you may not know. If such is the case, what will I say and be wise?

This is what I mean about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or anything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasures you may have.

If you have piles, fistula or any other disease of the rectum, you cannot enjoy this greatest blessing. You have a tumor in your rectum, do you want to be cured? I am a specialist, and give entire time to these diseases, and by long study and large practical experience, I can offer you a cure in the shortest time. My patients are willing to pay what you have for them, and I can furnish you with names if you wish me. Ladies suffering from any of these troubles may consult me with freedom, and I will tell you what you can do for them. I have names of ladies that I have treated here and elsewhere that have kindly agreed to allow me this privilege. My reputation is among the best in the city. I offer you a guarantee of money well acquired by long practice. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Respectfully yours, DR. JACKSON, Atlanta, Ga. Hirsch Building.

June 21—sun wed 7p.



A Man May Look Over His Glasses,

But he ought not to overlook the fact that ALDEN & FAXON can speak through the advertising columns of newspapers for his profit. Attractive advertisements that have selling qualities in them is what you wish, and this is one of the important things we pride ourselves on being able to do. The field that we can cover for you is practically unlimited. What amount of money do you wish to expend? What papers? What section of the world shall we touch for you? We make it our business to answer promptly any question along this line that you may wish to ask. Write for our pamphlet free.

ALDEN & FAXON,
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
AGENTS,
TRADE MARK.

66 & 68 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

FALL

OVERCOATS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK FROM

\$5 TO \$30!

The very thing for this WEATHER.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,

38 Whitehall Street.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Rob Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that feeling of depression and languor which usually follows birth. Mrs. Anna C. Lamm, Mo., Jan. 16th, 1891.

Send by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BEADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oe4—dly wed jri sun wk fol n rm tel

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

KELLAN & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians.

88 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

DEALER IN

SALESMAN—WANTED.

A live, experienced Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Novelties Salesman, to represent us in Georgia. Must have an extensive and established trade. None but first-class party need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Address LEWIS WALD & CO., 140, to 150 W. 3d st., Cincinnati, O.

oe4—dly wed jri sun wk fol n rm tel

M'Keldin & Carlton MAGIC HAIRALINE

SHOES

FOR

\$2.00 AND \$3.00

THAT ARE

Durable, Stylish!

AND

FIT PERFECTLY!

School Shoes a Specialty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DUNLAP HATS.

MCKELDIN & CARLTON,

45 Peachtree Street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SAM'L W. GOODE.

ALBERT L. BECK.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

REAL ESTATE LIST.

Cor Peachtree & Marietta Sts.

\$2,500 for beautiful Inman Park lot, 100x240 feet; first-class location, and the price is very low and terms liberal.

\$1,600 for corner lot, 105x240 feet; convenient to business, good location, good soil, good drainage, good bargain.

\$4,000 buys eight 1-room houses, close in on corner. Rent now for \$750 a year. Where can you make a better investment?

\$2,000 for Forest avenue lot, 50x150 feet to 10-foot alley. Belgian blocks, water, gas, and sewer. Good location. Handsome houses going up all around it. First-class first-class. Buy it. Very easy terms.

\$1,500 Spring street lot, 50x115 feet. Level. Very pretty. East front on Washington street.

\$1,500 for light and level. Wilson avenue lot, 50x185 feet to 10-foot alley. West front on Peachtree street.

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.
Pages 17 to 24.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE FAIR

THE FAIR

THE FAIR

9 to 12 Tomorrow.

9 to 12 Tomorrow.

9 to 12 Tomorrow

DRESS GOODS.

Tomorrow, between the hours of 9 and 12, we shall make the following special bargain prices in woolen Dress Goods:

Fine Storm Serges and Homespuns at 49c yard, worth 75c.

All wool Bedford Cords, in new colorings, at 69c, worth 85c.

French Broadcloth at 97c, worth \$1.25.

Fine Silk Warp Black Henrietta at 94c, worth \$1.25.

Fine Corded Camel's Hair at 98c, worth \$1.40 yard.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT THE FAIR!

Ladies: Our garments for fit, style and lowness of price, are unapproachable. Cloaks at \$22.50 each, worth \$40. Cloaks at \$14.50 each, worth \$25. Cloaks at \$9.74 each, worth \$15.

At \$5.00.—We have an array of choice Cloaks at \$5, worth \$8.50.

Children's Cloaks at — upward. Baby Cloaks at \$1.48 upward.

THE FAIR is strictly and honestly one price. All goods in open plain American figures. Always money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Not a high-toned price on a thing. Just low prices.

THE FAIR,

WHERE A CHILD BUYS AS SAFELY AS A MAN

ADVANTAGES OF ORDERING CLOTHES

...OF THE...

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS COMPANY.

1. You can be sure of finding the BEST styles of WOOLEN CLOTH.

2. You may be sure of a GOOD FIT, as with our immense business we can afford to employ ONLY the best cutting talent.

3. SPLENDID wearing quality—we MUST hold our trade, and it is cheaper to do it in this way than to seek new customers only.

4. PRICES figured down so closely, that only an immense volume of trade will justify them.

Our BIG LEADER has always been our \$3 Pants cut to order.

For extreme excellence of style and quality and PERFECTION of workmanship our \$8.25 Pants and \$35.00 Suit are sure and steady winners. But our BIG WINNER this Fall is our \$16.50 Overcoat, cut, yes, fairly moulded, to your figure.

BRANCH OF

Plymouth Rock Pants Co.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

INCORPORATED—CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

39 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD MORNING!

THE ATLANTA House Furnishing Goods Company

At 41 Peachtree Street,

HAVE CAUGHT BEAUTIFULLY ON,

And the smart people will clip out this advertisement and place it carefully in their inside pocket. You are cordially invited to attend our

Grand Opening!

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

of this week. Come and feast your eyes as they have never feasted before. A THOUSAND PERFECT BARGAINS await you—to say nothing of the Grand Exhibition of Oriental Novelties in Tokio, Nagasaki Kobe and Foo Chow Wares. Our display in Japanese and Turkish Potteries is alone worth a journey to study. Limoges, Carlsbad, Royal Worcester, and Dolton Chinas, in every known shape and design.

But let's return to earth again, and see how the following prices for these necessary articles strike you. How is this—I.O.O.

Extraordinary Bargains in Crockery, Bric-a-Brac, Rattan Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.

CROCKERY.

A genuine sale of "Wedgewood" English Porcelain dinner ware, the very latest shape and purest decorations, in pale royal blue, consisting of 100 pieces, combination dinner, breakfast and tea service, with the following number of pieces: 12 dinner plates, 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 soup plates, 12 cups and saucers, 12 individual butter plates, 12 flat saucers, 12-inch flat steak dish, 1 10-inch meat dish, 14-inch game dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 large covered dish, 1 covered butter, 1 sauce boat, 1 pick's dish, 1 sugar dish, 1 cream dish, 1 salad bowl, 1 gravy boat. This goes for Monday only at \$9.00 for the entire set of 100 pieces.

Every housekeeper in Atlanta knows what "Wedgewood" China is, and the knowing ones will hardly be found not availing themselves the opportunity of buying these staple goods at one-third their value. Now in white "Wedgewood" we will sell you Monday and every day in the week:

Dinner plates, full 8 inches, at 10c each. Breakfast plates, full 7 inches, at 8c each. Tea plates, full 6 inches, at 6c each. Desert plates, full 5 inches, at 5c each. Cups and saucers, full size, pretty shape, at 10c each.

Covered dishes, full 7 inches, pretty shape, at 50c each.

Covered dishes, full 9 inches, pretty shape, at 95c each.

Porcelain bowls and pitchers at \$1.15 set.

Full size covered chamberlains at 50c each.

We also have "Wedgewood's" China in bakers, scallops, picnics, flats, oyster bowls, pitchers, all sizes, covered chamberlains, etc.

Walnut Towel Hooks, at 10c.

Nickle Can Openers, at 7c.

Ice Picks, at 10c.

Ice Shovel, at 5c.

Walnut Towel Hooks, at 10c.

Wooden Spoons, at 5c.

Wooden Forks, at 5c.

Wooden Rolling Pins, at 15c.

Wooden Dough Bowls, at 25c.

1000 Mice Traps, at 5c.

Willow and Rattan Ware.

If you want to see the most exquisite line of Rattan Chairs in the south, we can show them to you to your heart's content. Rockers, Tables Divans, etc.

Cloth bound leather corner 200-sheet ledger.

Cloth bound leather corner 200-sheet day-book.

Cloth bound long day-book 12x3 in., 188 sheets.

Letter copying book 12x5½ inches 18 sheets.

Letter copying book 900-page.

Memorandum book 76-sheets 6x3½ inches.

Memorandum book 100 sheets 6x3½ inches.

Memorandum book 200 sheets 6x1 inches.

Memorandum Morocco bound 124 sheets 6x1 inches.

Memorandum cloth bound 16 sheets 6x1 inches.

Book cloth bound 134 sheets 6x6 inches.

Receipts, Drafts and note blanks per 100.

Pencil Tablets 6x12, 472 sheets.

Pencil Tablets 6x12, 100 sheets.

Writing line tablets, 104 sheets.

Writing, fine tablets 128 sheets.

Writing, fine tablets 89 sheets.

Writing, fine tablets, 100 sheets.

Drawing book 9x12 inches.

Slates 13x19x½.

Slates 10½x7½.

Slates 8x12½.

State pencils per dozen.

Writing paper, quire 24 sheets.

Envelope 25 in package.

Box paper 24 sheets and 24 envelopes decorated.

Lead pencils, rubber-tipped, Faber's and Dixon's.

Push albums 8x12 inches.

Hair pins 100 in box, assorted.

Satin pins any size per dozen.

Dress pins per package.

Briar root wood pipes.

Carpet tacks, package.

Scholar's companion with lock.

Toilet paper rolls or package.

Razor straps.

Knives and forks, set of 12 pieces.

Carving knives and forks.

Tea spoons, per set.

Kitchen knives, Russells.

Pearl handle 4-blade pocket knives.

Tooth brushes, 2-row.

Tooth brushes, 4-row.

Clothes brushes 7c to 35c.

Lagrand French blacking 4c and 8c box.

Shaving brushes 4c to 25c.

Father dusters.

Writing pens per dozen.

Round-cornered playing cards.

Round-cornered playing cards linen.

Show polish, French, per bottle.

Stove polish per package.

Kid body dolls, 11 inches.

Bisque jointed dolls, 14 inches.

China limb dolls, 8 inches.

China limb dolls, 11 inches.

China limb dolls, 16 inches.

Indestructible dolls, 12 inches.

Wax dolls, 15 inches.

Wax dolls, 18 inches.

Full line of dolls and toys which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

THE PLACE FOR— BARGAINS

Rodgers' tripple plated knives and forks per set.....	\$1.05
Rodgers' table spoons per set.....	2.35
Rodgers' tea spoons per set.....	1.20
Sterling plated knives and forks per set.....	.90
Sterling plated table spoons per set.....	.75
Sterling plated tea spoons per set.....	.40
Sterling plated child's sets 3 pieces.....	.23
Peal handle silver bolstered knives in plush case.....	.95
Peal handle silver bolstered butter knife in plush case.....	2.35
Peal handle silver bolstered child's set 3 pieces in plush case.....	3.85
Celoid white handle knives per set.....	4.65
Quadruple plate butter dish.....	2.25
Quadruple plate syrup can.....	2.25
Solid silver tea spoons per set.....	6.65
Solid silver table spoons per set.....	14.35
Granite hand-painted and gold band.	

56-piece tea set.....	4.25
74-piece dinner set.....	6.75
89-piece dinner set.....	8.25
100-piece dinner set.....	9.25
108-piece dinner set.....	9.75
10-piece chamber set.....	2.45
Cups and saucers pair.....	9
Dresden China hand-painted and gold band.	

56-piece tea set.....	5.50
74-piece dinner set.....</td	

JUDGE MADDOX

Is Fully Endorsed by the Grand Jury
of Floyd,

AT THE EXPENSE OF REV. SAM JONES.

The Preacher's Statements Unfounded, as
Indicated by the Findings of the Grand
Jury in Its Indictments.

ROME, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—The Sam Jones sensation is yet the talk. It has never died, but in greater flame it stands.

It looks like they are not yet done with him. The grand jury had him subpoenaed, hit him a tick in passing and Judge John W. Maddox punched him good one in the short ribs. This morning's Tribune stood by Judge Maddox in his fine of the famous eight, and lit into Mr. Jones, and this has stirred up talk. Not only The Tribune plants its colors on the battlements of John W. Maddox, but the great mogul of the occasion, the grand jury, throw out their colors to the breeze, and stand squarely with Maddox. Heretofore the business began.

When Mr. Jones was here on Thursday, he said to the reporters about those fines on the eight prominent citizens for gambling; that he was surprised that they brought no more than \$10 and cost, for they were all fine large rabbits, and the judge advertised they would bring their full value.

Judge Maddox said to THE CONSTITUTION that he had heard of the remarks, and that he had wanted to say that the intimation that he had protected the gentlemen referred to, he would have put a different fine on other persons under the same circumstances, is absolutely and willfully false, and the man who utters it infamizes such things knows he lies when he does it, and the judge meant it.

Judge Maddox's Remarks.

Judge Maddox's remarks today were strong. It simply means this, that judges in Georgia do not take an oath to support Sam Jones and Sam Small, but to support the constitution and the laws of the state. But here is how the matter arose today:

The grand jury came down from their room this morning at 10:15, to make their general presentation as their term had expired. The general affairs of the county were carefully reported, and the jury under sundry presentments said—

The attorney general of Judge Maddox had attended materially in the performance of their duties, and they wished to express their admiration for him as a man and as a judge upright, honest and conscientious in all his official acts.

When they had finished reading their presentments, Judge Maddox said this jury had been a very diligent one, as the report was full and carefully prepared. He further thanked them for their complimentary words. He then said:

It grieves me, gentlemen of the grand jury, to call upon you to notice a matter that had transpired in the community recently in regard to me. I have occupied the bench for five years, and very frequently in that time have been charged with having put, perhaps, excessive fines, but never before, I may say, too light. It has been reported in the newspapers, and has been charged in the community, that I have violated the oath of my office by making the fines so light upon certain young men of Rome charged with gambling, and it has been insinuated that I have done this in consideration of means, as they had been called "fat rabbits." Now in view of the remarks you have made, I deem it proper to explain to you the circumstances under which these fines have been put on these young men.

Here Judge Maddox related the circumstances as printed in THE CONSTITUTION, the young men putting up a small ante and returning the money at the end of the game.

Two of these men were serving at the time on the traverse jury, and from the time of the other presentments, I suppose, the names are in the jury box, being endorsed by the jury commissioners as men of high character, and one of them stated in open court that it was only a social game—therefore he had placed moderate fines. (Here the judge warmed up.) I am publicly accused of having violated my oath, and I suppose my life record and my service on the bench don't amount to a pin. It has come to a pretty pass in this community, where no man's character is worth anything to him in defense against the utterances of certain parties.

The judge further said:

Another grand jury holds a session next week, and those parties who freely charge that these young men were criminals and cut throats will have another opportunity to make out their cases, and I assure you if they have taken advantage of me and misrepresented, it will be found out by the grand jury. They will be held to account of this community that in my knowledge of the country it was never in a better condition. In jail there were only two prisoners; Laslos, charged with forgery, etc., and Dodson, charged with bigamy; an unprecedent shoving, notwithstanding all that has been said.

Endorsed by the Grand Jury.

The grand jury here asked that they might return to their room, as there was a matter they had not finished. They retired, and in a few minutes came back with this addition to their presentments:

Two of these men were serving at the time on the traverse jury, and from the time of the other presentments, I suppose, the names are in the jury box, being endorsed by the jury commissioners as men of high character, and one of them stated in open court that it was only a social game—therefore he had placed moderate fines. (Here the judge warmed up.) I am publicly accused of having violated my oath, and I suppose my life record and my service on the bench don't amount to a pin. It has come to a pretty pass in this community, where no man's character is worth anything to him in defense against the utterances of certain parties.

The Feeling Evoked.

Another grand jury holds a session next week, and those parties who freely charge that these young men were criminals and cut throats will have another opportunity to make out their cases, and I assure you if they have taken advantage of me and misrepresented, it will be found out by the grand jury. They will be held to account of this community that in my knowledge of the country it was never in a better condition. In jail there were only two prisoners; Laslos, charged with forgery, etc., and Dodson, charged with bigamy; an unprecedent shoving, notwithstanding all that has been said.

Notes from Tallulah Falls.

CLAYTON, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—John C. Campbell has been here for some time at Tallulah Falls, and has removed to Atlanta.

The chestnut crop is the best it has been for years, and the market will soon be glutted with them.

to the law-loving and law-abiding people of Rome and Floyd county.

Mr. Jones had been summoned to appear before the grand jury to testify in a certain matter. In obedience to that summons he went before that body and gave his testimony.

There the matter should have ended with Mr. Jones. He had told his story to the grand jury, and the jury had no right to demand any further secret with the jurors.

But did he do that? Not so. He went forth proclaiming to the world that part he had played in the grand jury's action, and then he had still further give publicity to his statement by telling it to the reporters who would spread it all over the land, to be read near and far, and to be made light of and to be laughed over and made sport of.

Is this right? Is there no sarcasm attaching to the statement that the man who would do such a thing would be deemed binding or which he would not sarcastically portray before the world?

As has Mr. Jones done for the high priest of Judge Maddox and for the spotless crime which he adorns?

In Rome, Jones' trial became in him to the public concern. Judge Maddox' sentences in certain cases, when Mr. Jones knows nothing of the circumstances upon which Judge Maddox based his sentence.

Are the people of Floyd county to be directed and governed by a man who is nota citizen of this country, or are they to stand by the man who is not a member of the community and who has violated the laws of the state for their protection and defense against evil doers?

Are the people of Floyd county to be protected and loyalty reversed as in the days before the war? Is the spirit of an adept in buffoonery, or are they to be protected and loyalty reversed as in the days before the war? Is the spirit of an adept in buffoonery, or are they to be protected and loyalty reversed as in the days before the war?

THE GIN ON FIRE.

Mr. Jones's Son Almost Caught in the Flames.

HAMILTON, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Willis Jones, a farmer living three miles west of town, was nearly burned to death yesterday morning about 10 o'clock by fire. It is not known what caused the fire, as it began in the gin and was at once carried to the living room. There was no chance to save anything, as the flames did not stop in a very few moments. Jones' son, a boy of 16, was present at the time, and came very near being caught in the flames. The whole house was completely enveloped in flames in an instant. Mr. Jones had ten bales of seed cotton in the house. No insurance; loss, about one thousand dollars.

A LAWYER'S MISTAKE.

He Was a New One, and Made a Speech for the Wrong Man.

BURNA VISTA, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Last Saturday two gentlemen were being tried before the mayor for fighting, and one of our young men who is reading law appeared for the defense. The trial was adjourned, and separately, and in the trial of the first case our young friend made a speech in which he plead mainly for the defendant. Then the other case was called, giving the name of the defendant, when the young disciple of Blackstone arose and exclaimed, "What does this mean? You have got two cases against this man?" He had been pleading for the wrong man.

Old, But He Gets There.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—A remarkable example of hale old age is to be found in the person of Mr. Neeliam Broadwell, who is now living with his son, Mr. J. E. Broadwell, in the village of Broadwell, in this town. The old gentleman is wonderfully active, and attained his eighty-third birthday last Thursday. He is not compelled to do any labor, being in easy circumstances, and well cared for by his dutiful son, but still off last Thursday he picked 100 pounds of cotton and followed out 100 pounds of corn in a single pastime with him. We have no doubt he could easily pick 200, if he were to try. He picks most of his cotton with one hand, as the third finger of his right hand is crooked.

MONEY IN TOBACCO.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—Last Tuesday a train of tobacco wagons from Attapulgus brought in several thousand dollars' worth of tobacco which was sold to Cohn & Co., through their local buyer, Mr. Mast. This tobacco brought 40 cents a pound; none of it was graded, and the price was paid in advance. One of the Miller brothers who had the principal part of the tobacco, bought the H. M. Culpepper place in Attapulgus last year, giving \$1,100 for the place. He received \$1,200 from the tobacco he raised on site, a sum of which he paid to his employer. Verily tobacco pays, and it is needed to pay for this subject, for much land will be devoted to it on the next year.

ANOTHER CHAMPION COTTON PICKER.

NEWNAN, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION—was bragging last week on the remarkable achievements of a young farmer in the southern portion of the state who had succeeded in picking something over five hundred pounds of cotton in one day. That is nothing. Mr. "Cub" Barnett, a hustling young farmer near Athens, Georgia, paid 75 cents a pound in above seven hours last week, on one day for 100 bushels. Mr. G. W. Smith, of the sixth district, picked 750 pounds. This beats the record, so far as heard from, and leaves THE CONSTITUTION's champion clear out of sight.

THE WAYCROSS REVIVAL.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—The revival meeting in which the people of Waycross are deeply interested, was commenced last night. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, of Florida. Presiding Elder J. O. A. Branch, of the Valdosta district, and G. G. McDonald, of the Brewton district, were in attendance. The last tent is being erected today. The next tent will be erected on the 13th.

"Athens will have two routes by the present lease to New York by splendid roads, whereas, had the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, as prudent business men, would naturally steer clear of extra hazardous risks.

"The question was taken up from both a legal and business standpoint. After the lawyers had decided there would be no infringement of the law, then the business aspect of it was taken up. It was decided that if the Richmond and West Point Terminal combination was broken up by reason of any unforeseen legislation, that it would put the Richmond and Danville railroad property and Central railroad in the field as strong competitors for business over the Macon and Northern. That would let the Richmond and Danville into Macon. If the lease is legal the bonds are not at least not interested in any way in combination of the two railroads.

"Before any further steps were taken, the whole project was taken up and passed upon by them. It is a matter of public notoriety that it was optional for the owners of the road to accept similar propositions from either of two parties. As I understand it, the lessor had no interest in the Terminal combination, therefore they, as prudent business men, would naturally steer clear of extra hazardous risks.

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IN HIS MEMORY.

Senators Pay Loving Tribute to the Worth of Maston O'Neal.

TOUCHING EXERCISES YESTERDAY MORNING

Resolutions Adopted and Speeches Made, The Work of the House at Morning and Evening Sessions.

Yesterday being the day set apart for a memorial service to the late Senator O'Neal, very little business was transacted.

At 11 o'clock the president announced that the hour appointed for the memorial service had arrived.

Senator Terrell, chairman of the committee to draft resolutions, thereupon offered the following report:

Whereas, the senate of Georgia has heard with unaffected grief the announcement of the death of Hon. Maston O'Neal, senator from the sixth district;

Resolved, That in the loss of our late associate we deplore an able and earnest counselor whose services in this body were given with energy, intelligence, tact, courage and courtesy to what seemed to him the best interests of Georgia; and for his supreme and undaunted devotion to duty and his unwavering loyalty to his convictions, we desire to testify our unaffected confidence with his family, his constituents and his state.

Resolved, That in the death of our able colleague the state loses a model senator, his constituents a faithful servant, his acquaintances a true and valuable friend, and his family a devoted husband and father.

Resolved further, That the secretary of the senate be directed to present this public expression of the sorrow felt by this body in its loss to the family of the deceased, the senate, at the conclusion of the memorial service, adjourned.

This report was received with calm quiet which beokened absorbed attention.

Senator Terrell Talks.

After Senator Terrell arose, saying:

"In moving to adopt these resolutions, which but feebly express our feelings of grief at the death of our distinguished colleague, I desire to give a short sketch of his useful life, and add my testimony of his ability, exalted character and supreme devotion to duty. Hon. Maston O'Neal was born in Decatur county, Georgia, in 1847. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood.

At the early age of sixteen, with that devotion to duty which, in after life, characterized his every act, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Regiment, fourth brigade, and though but a boy, his comrades in arms with whom he fought, his dauntless courage and bravery. He received eight wounds at the Griswoldville fight, which would be frequently referred to as a badge of honor won in battling for his native state.

After the war he returned to the farm and helped a hand toward the building up of his home, which was nothing but a log cabin.

In September, 1870, he was admitted to the bar, and for twenty-one years he ably defended his clients' rights before the courts of the country and gave them wise counsel. As a lawyer he was painstaking, prompt, and always ready to help a good advocate, readily grasping the strong points in the case, and always presenting them with great force and effect. He was a good financier, and though death cut him off in his prime, his life was a success.

"When our friends and colleagues entered the senate last November, he was a stranger to most of us. Before our acquaintance had been made of his many noble and many traits of character through a mutual friend. Immediately upon the organization of the senate we were thrown intimately together and our friendship sprang up between us. Mr. President, and senators, I feel that in his death I have sustained a personal loss. In my six years of public service as a representative, and as senator I have met many of Georgia's noble sons, but none could I regard as a true friend. He was a man of exacting standards, and true to whatever was right, and to advise against that which was wrong. He was a model friend.

"He was loved and esteemed by every member of this body, and the many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him by those who have known him throughout his whole life, speak well for his character and worth.

For fifteen years he was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Decatur county, and was largely instrumental in redeeming that county from republican domination. For fifteen years he held the responsible position of ordinary of his company, and as colonel and justice, he faithfully discharged the duties of that position. For two years he was mayor of the city of Bainbridge. He was frequently called by his party to represent his county, district and state in the different conventions, and always performed with credit both to himself and to his constituents. He was interested in all educational questions and brought to their consideration the wisdom of experience, for he was for a long time school commissioner of his county and trustee of the Bainbridge academy.

"In 1871 he was most happily married to Miss Culee Robins, and six children, three sons and three daughters, blessed this happy union. His wife and six children all live to mourn the irreparable loss of a devoted husband and a kind and affectionate father. Death has been a sad one to us, uniting his wife in heaven. What then must be the feelings of the living?

"As a member of this body we all know how devoted he was to the duties of his position. How faithfully he discharged the duties which devolved upon him as chairman of one of the important committees. He was diligent and zealous in his duty.

He never courted popularity in the advancement of measures that he could not sincerely defend. The state had no safer counselor; his people can find no abler representative.

Although in the prime of manhood, strong and robust, he was a simpleton, but he was in full consciousness that the fall destined might come at any time. He was fully conscious that he trod the beach where the waves of eternity lashed the shores of time. And this consciousness must have enhanced and strengthened the purity and dignity of his intentions and actions. Life is but a dream, and death a shadow. His death lends additional emphasis to the uncertainty of all that is human."

Senator Ellington.

Senator Beck next paid his tribute. He desired to bear testimony in a few words, which would be cumulative merely of what others had said so well. He spoke of the resolutions that voiced his sincere sentiments. He had seen the deceased senator engaged in heated debate; in the committee room, where deliberate and impassionate counsel was most valued; in the midst of social gatherings; in his own room, or in the room of his friends; and in the office of his law office. He was always frank and open in his opinions, broad and liberal in his views, and efficient as a legislator, and a kind and true friend. He said that above selfish motives, and always looked to the interest of his people."

"Mr. President, when we come to consider the life and the character of our departed friend, we certainly find in his qualities and characteristic virtues that are highly commendable."

"His untimely end reminds us of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. Today we may flourish like the bay tree, tomorrow may be cut down and wither."

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Senator Ellington.

In conclusion Senator Ellington spoke these appropriate words:

"Mr. President—I rise for the purpose of unqualifiedly endorsing what my brother senators have so ably and eloquently said relative to the great virtue and high worth of our dead brother, Senator O'Neal. I desire to add my hearty endorsement of the same. How unfeignedly did he stand by his committee room. How bold and aggressive he was upon the floor of the senate in espousing the right and opposing the wrong. Let us seek to emulate his many virtues and exalt his character and be as he was, prompt to meet every emergency of life, that which we all must face sooner or later."

"Our deceased colleague was all that southern manhood and chivalry could be. A model friend, a faithful public servant, a devoted husband, an affectionate father. In his death we lose a friend and able colleague, the state a wise officer, his constituents a faithful representative and his family their best friend."

President Mitchell's Tribute.

President Mitchell then took the floor, and said:

"Mr. President and Senators: Having been intimately acquainted with Senator O'Neal for a number of years, I desire to bear testimony in this presence to his many virtues and estimable traits of character.

"As a friend, he was as true as steel, free from guile, possessing a rare virtue of candor, seldom excelled, and a child-like simplicity and purity of motive to every one who had many claims upon his friendship. To those whom he opposed, he was open, bold, manly and courageous in his opposition, never seeking by low, cunning or mean devices, so commonly adopted by some men, to gain an undue advantage over an adversary.

"As a public servant, he was rugged honesty and patriotic devotion, a true and conscientious man, and marked to challenge the confidence, admiration and esteem of all his countrymen, so much so that he has been several times called by them to high places of honor and trust. As a citizen of his country, he held the esteem of his fellow citizens by his unselfish devotion to her interests, and personal sacrifices to establish her future."

"Need I, senators, refer to his career as representative of the people of the state? He was a man of the highest type. His voice, his speeches, his manly bearing, his courteous demeanor towards every member of this body are too fresh in your minds, and too indelibly stamped upon your memories to be reviewed in detail upon this occasion. I feel assured you will bear me out in the assertion, that no district in this great state has ever sent

a truer knight or more faithful servant to guard its rights and protect its interests, than our deceased brother."

"As a Georgian, his patriotism reached its zenith. He loved the history and traditions of her glorious past, rejoiced in her present prosperity. Through birth and reared in the golden sunshine and balmy atmosphere of her southern borders, he loved no less her mountains and her seaboards, her valleys and her hills, that have been made famous in poetry and in song. His heart strings were entwined with the soil, and if die he must, it is fitting his head is pillowled today on the bosom he loved so well."

"The original bill created much discussion.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam; Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, and Mr. Lumsden, of White, made strong speeches favoring it. Mr. Smith, of Greene, opposed it. The discussion continued for more than an hour.

Then the bill and all amendments were defeated by a vote of 73 to 22.

Two Defeated Bills.

The bill creating a pension department and providing for the employment of one additional clerk in the executive department, failed to pass on account of no quorum voting for it.

The bill to make tax collectors' salaries equal to that of receivers was debated at length, but failing to get the vote of a quorum was lost.

No Money for Dormitories.

A resolution by Dr. Phillips appropriating \$2,500 for renting dormitories for the use of the students of the Technological school, was discussed at length.

Dr. Phillips, Mr. Twitty and others made strong arguments favoring the bill, declaring that it would aid hundreds of poor boys in the state to get an education that would fit them for various trades and branches of business.

The vote stood 49 to 58, and the resolution was consequently defeated.

Bills Passed.

Bills were passed as follows:

To change the time of holding the superior court in Irwin county.

Making appropriations for various small matters inadvertently neglected in the regular appropriation bill.

Afternoon Session.

The house was in a bad humor at the afternoon session yesterday.

There was barely a quorum present and that quorum had either gone without dinner or had been too well fed. Every man was in a bad humor, and everybody objected to everybody else's bill.

As a consequence, a score or more bills were lost on account of the members failing to vote, while but three were passed.

These were:

To pay S. K. Murphy \$719 for inspecting fertilizers.

To protect primary elections in this state and to punish frauds committed thereof.

To fix the bonds of all tax collectors in counties having less than 20,000 population.

The bill providing for the payment of pensions of county boards of education \$2 a day, and repealing the laws exempting them from jury and road duty, failed to pass on account of "no quorum."

There is a payment of the bonds. The house was with them. It refused to reconsider.

Dahomega's Appropriation Defeated.

The special order for the day, the bill to appropriate \$3,000 annually to the Dahomega branch college, created much discussion.

Amendments were offered adding appropriations for a score of high schools and all the other branch colleges in the state.

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Who, by Herself, Has "Held Up" Several of the Stern Sex.

A DISCOVERY OUT IN MONTANA.

After a Series of Robberies in Helena, a Youthful Fellow Is Caught, Who Proves to Be a Woman.

THE JURY IS OUT.

And Seems to Be a Long Time About Coming to a Decision.

WARRENTON, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]

The fate of Howell is yet unknown. The jury has been out since 11 o'clock this morning. As yet they have rendered no verdict.

Colonel Hal Lewis resumed his argument for the state this morning at 8:30 o'clock, and didn't conclude until an hour and a half had elapsed. He arraigned the prisoner for trying to protect the virtue of a woman whom he knew had no virtue. Howell stood the trying ordeal well, never showing the slightest signs of his having knowledge of his wife's hellish character.

Judge McWhorter's charge to the jury was concluded at ten minutes to 11 o'clock. It was an exhaustive and able charge, reviewing every conceivable point of law touching the case. Both the state and the defense express satisfaction at the law given in charge.

The Jury Out.

The jury, after receiving the charge, retired to their room. After a short while the jury, not having returned a verdict, the prisoner was carried back to jail, where he now is. He is the only inmate of the jail, and has been forsaken by her whom he saved a man, his thoughts must be as those of a man almost crazed.

People are discussing the trial on every hand, and it seems that public favor is changing to him.

Your correspondent made inquiry as to the effect the trial had had on Mrs. Howell.

She is pretty, about nineteen years old, petite figure, a pronounced blonde, and is a Norwegian. She and Clark have been working together for over a year, and have been operating all over the west. She has held up several men herself.

HON. W. A. MCDONALD.

The Useful Political Career of Ware County's Veteran Legislator.

WATCROSS, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]

It is seldom that we find a man whose political career has been more useful than that of the Hon. William A. McDonald, of Ware county.

Mr. McDonald has been prominent in public affairs for the last fifty years.

He represented Ware county in the house of representatives in 1842, 1847, 1848, 1857, 1888 and 1889. He was elected senator in 1853 and served in that capacity for six years.

Under the constitution at that time the election for senator was held every two years, as at present, but the sessions lasted only one year.

In 1852, he assisted the Hon. Warren Lots, who was then Ware's representative, very materially in bringing about local option in Ware county. There were then twenty-two barrooms in the county, twelve of which were in Waycross. He introduced a bill for the formation of Clinch and Pierce counties; also a bill that affected a compromise between the Atlantic and Gulf and the Brunswick and Albany railroads, now the Savannah, Florida and Western and Brunswick and Western. He also introduced the first bill in the interest of the public schools of Georgia, asking for an appropriation of \$300,000.

Mr. McDonald is of Scottish descent. His father, Dr. Randall McDonald, came from Scotland when he was only eight years old, and located in North Carolina. He had married three times. He is the father of twenty-two children, fifteen of whom are living. Among them are Dr. John C. McDonald, who has attained prominence as one of the leading lawyers of this city.

HIS HOME LIFE.

Mr. McDonald owns a large plantation eight miles from Waycross. It was one of the first settled in this country. He has lived on this plantation thirty-seven years. His residence is an old-fashioned, commodious building, surrounded by tall sycamores, large oaks and other beautiful shade trees. It is a bill for the formation of Clinch and Pierce counties; also a bill that affected a compromise between the Atlantic and Gulf and the Brunswick and Albany railroads, now the Savannah, Florida and Western and Brunswick and Western. He also introduced the first bill in the interest of the public schools of Georgia, asking for an appropriation of \$300,000.

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Then There is President Mitchell.

Mr. President—This is the second time I have spoken of him. He is the son of Senator Joe Terrell, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Price.

Colonel Bill At

HEADS ALL.

Track Than Any State.

IN NINE MONTHS.

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ROSWELL P. FLOWER

May Become a Presidential Possibility
Yet,UPON WHOM HILL AND CLEVELAND
May Unite Their Warring Forces
for the Campaign of '92.

THE RECORD OF TAMMANY HALL

Ward McAllister Becomes a More Society
Reporter at So Much Per Week for
His Services.

NEW YORK, October 10.—[Special.]—If Roswell P. Flower is elected governor of New York he will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for president next year. And if New York goes into the convention with two or three candidates, and fails to unite on one of them, the nomination will go to some other state.

Mr. Flower has had an ambition to be president ever since he entered politics. Soon after he was elected to congress, the first time he paid a visit to his old home in the country. One day he met an old farmer, who had known him from boyhood.

"Well, well, Ros. So you've done! Been elected to congress! Who'd a thought it!" exclaimed his farmer friend.

"That is only a step. I am going to be president one of these days," Flower replied.

"Well, if you've set your heart on it I reckon there ain't nothin' that can stop yer."

That old farmer may have been more of a prophet than he knew. Roswell's head is set on being president, there is no mistake about that, and the political fate seems to be shaping things his way. All indications point to his election over Fassett by an enormous majority. With the prestige of having carried the state by the largest majority ever given any candidate for governor, and the persuasive influence of a well-filled barrel, it will be an easy matter for Mr. Flower to secure at least a portion of the New York delegation. If the Cleveland strength in this state should develop under the careful handling of Dan Lamont into proportions that would make it impossible for Governor Hill to secure the solid delegation it would be good politics and genuine Tammany methods to drop Hill and take up Flower. The only Cleveland men in the state are the mangunwaps. They will never agree to support Hill. If they find there is no chance for Cleveland they might be induced to support Flower.

At any rate, the situation in New York is decidedly interesting. The Tammany leaders know well enough that they cannot name the candidate for president unless the state goes into the convention united on one man. The Hill and Cleveland factions will never unite except on a third man. If there is a third man his name will be Roswell P. Flower. And if he goes into the convention with a solid delegation and the backing of Tammany he will be nominated.

Tammany and the City Government.

The leading question in New York city politics, the one that never down, is how to get the city government out of the grasp of Tammany hall. Every department of the city government is now controlled absolutely by Tammany, and held together by the cohesive power of boodle, it is impossible to shake the grip of the organization on any part of the patronage. The Republicans who want the power, the patronage and the boodle, the factions calling themselves democrats, who want the boodle, all combined last year in a desperate effort to down the tiger, but the attempt was a dismal failure. The effort proved that it was useless to try to vote Tammany out of power in a local election. Now the republicans and the northerners who want office have decided to try another plan. They will try to elect a republican, or at least an anti-Tammany, legislature, and then legislate the organization out of power with a solid delegation and the backing of Tammany.

The business committee reported the following resolution:

mail being very exasperating on many occasions. By means of his pull Colonel Elliot F. Shepard has arranged to get his mail delivered in advance of any one else in the city. He has made arrangements to run pneumatic tubes from the postoffice into the new Mail and Express building, and the moment a letter for him or his paper is unwrapped at the post-office it will be sent flying through his private tube to his office. The colonel and his staff will no longer be compelled to endure the delay of the regular delivery of mail. The service for the common herd will not be improved, but Colonel Shepard's mail must not be delayed a moment.

It is necessary to say, after being granted this privilege to the colonel, that the colonel has snubbed the postmaster. He recently purchased a number of very handsome new delivery wagons for The Mail and Express. Instead of having a verse from the Bible painted on each wagon, the colonel named them after distinguished republicans, and had the names painted on the sides of the wagons in large gilt letters. The wagons are "U. S. Grant," "John A. Logan" and "James G. Blaine." There is no Ben Harrison, and the omission must have been intentional.

David B. Hill and Grover Cleveland will be the leading stars of a great meeting of the Business Men's Industrial Association, of this city, which will be held in Madison Square garden a few days before the election.

It is expected that they will then declare their positions on the leading issues of the day, the tariff and silver postage. The appearance of the two distinguished statesmen will be the great event of the campaign, and the great amphitheater will be filled to its utmost capacity.

The boom in stocks and the improved condition of the money market has not increased the demand for bonds and stocks of industrial enterprises, such as steel, coal, iron, etc., and money on such securities now as it was in mid-summer.

The fact is that the market is flooded with bonds of all kinds. During the past week a number of gentlemen from the south have been here trying to float the bonds of various industrial securities for which there had been a demand.

The company for which these bonds were offered at any price unless the company is one of established reputation. Most of the bonds offered could not be sold without a great sacrifice.

Municipal bonds are not in demand unless they bear a high rate of interest. The mayor of a small city in the south was here with \$20,000 worth of municipal bonds for sale.

He sold \$4,000 worth of these bonds and went home disgusted. Money is in demand for the stock market there is little surplus cash for permanent investment.

W. L. H.

THEY HAD A GAY TIME,

But Murder Ended the Story of Love and Intrigue.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 10.—[Special.]—One of the most sensational murder trials ever held in this section of the state will begin Wednesday, Tattnall county, Monday next. Henry Futch is to be tried for the murder of Kennedy, and Mrs. DeLoach and her son, for being accessories to the crime. There is a possibility of a hung jury and startling developments during the trial. Kennedy and Futch were both devout admirers of Mrs. DeLoach and her daughter.

Mrs. DeLoach is a member of one of the most highly respected families in Tattnall county. Her father, John H. Durrance, is held in very high esteem.

Rev. Dr. DeLoach, a well-known member of the local church.

The defense will be conducted by Mr. Fleming G. DeBignon, of Savannah; Judge Hines and Messrs. Leach and Giles, of Tattnall county. Major Rev. David Brock, of England; and L. L. McLaren, of Canada.

Committee on Statistics.

The business committee reported the following resolution:

There are some of the widely circulated statements regarding the number and adherents of the various religious churches in the state which bear far below the proper figures, and do not represent the forces and agencies of Methodism.

Resolved, That a representative committee on statistics of the church be appointed to the view of presenting to this conference a report on that subject that may be published in the proceedings.

The resolution was adopted and the following committee was appointed:

J. J. McLaren, of Toronto; Rev. Thomas Allen, of Liverpool; Rev. F. Bourne, of England; Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of New York; Rev. Dr. S. W. Woodburn, of Boston; Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York; Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison, of Nashville; Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs, of Toronto; Bishop Arnott, of Ohio; Dr. Greenhill, Dr. Waller, Rev. Dr. D. S. Monroe; Rev. Dr. W. Marley, of Australia; and Rev. J. C. St. John, of Canada.

The presiding officer announced that Bishop Newman of Nebraska, would tomorrow morning deliver a memorial sermon on John Wesley. Many of the delegates have accepted invitations to deliver sermons in the churches of Washington and Baltimore.

The presiding officer then adjourned in order to allow the delegates to embark on an excursion during the afternoon to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

THE CONDUCTOR WAS QUICK,

And Knocked the Train Robber Down with His Lantern.

FOUR MEN DROPPED DEAD.

That Is the Report Which Comes in from Arthur.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., October 10.—[Special.]—As the last train for this city was leaving the fair grounds at Arden, Tennessee, Rev. Dr. John R. Durrance, a well-known member of the local church, and Rev. Dr. DeLoach, a member of the local church, were shot dead.

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TRADE OF THE WORLD

European Capitalists Afraid of South America.

BAD STATE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The Effect of the Warm Snap Upon Local Trade—The Wheat Situation. The Revival in Pig Iron.

NEW YORK, October 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Charles R. Flint, at the head of one of the largest American mercantile houses trading with South Americans, said in reply to a request for his views on the trade situation of South America: "I believe that conditions in Europe are such that capitalists there are not willing to extend much financial assistance to South American states for some time to come, and this will, in all probability, affect the South American financial situation, and will naturally check material development. No arrangement has yet been arrived at with reference to Argentina's debt, and the position of its securities has not been improving. A compromise will no doubt have to be made with that country's foreign creditors. But, on the other hand, the agricultural interests of the Argentines, the farmers and ranchmen, are doing a very prosperous business today from the very fact that they receive gold prices for their products. There is a large trade balance in favor of Argentina, and as they have suspended payments on their foreign debt, some large shipments of gold have actually been made from London to that country to adjust the trade balance. In Uruguay, indeed, there has been an important mercantile movement, the banks and traders of that republic having resolved to do business on a gold basis without reference to the condition of the currency. In Brazil after the abolition of the empire, the provisional government is said to have encouraged the formation of companies and stimulated a progressive movement with the object of diverting popular attention from politics to business, but the crop of weaker enterprises which sprung up have already been liquidated.

"Chile has wasted a large amount of money in the war. The external debt of Chile is small. The fact that exchange in Chile is now 22d against 15d before the war furnishes a pretty fair measure of the effects of the struggle and the general credit of the country. Owing to the fact that business was suspended during the civil war there has been considerable activity in the execution of orders for supplies, and an immediate increase in the demand."

The Effects of the Warm Snap.

The "warm snap," so-called, played havoc with the fall retail trade last week, all the way from the Missouri river to Massachusetts bay. Sales of heavy weight underwear, clothing and footwear were all shut short off. One heavy failure is reported within a week as due to "warm weather extending into the fall," thus rendering unsaleable a large stock of plushes. Then came the "cold wave" which is expected to do all its predecessor undid, and more, too. In general industrial lines I find that more cotton mills have been started within a week, that more woolen and worsted machinery is idle than was expected at this time, and coal mining is not as active as it should be. The lumber market is capable of improvement, and mercantile collections are not all that they might be. Still, general trade is fairly satisfactory, and is expected to increase steadily.

The Wheat Situation.

A learned English critic, in discussing the general wheat situation, concludes that to the end of the present year there will be a large European demand for "foreign" wheat, which he adds, means American wheat, since no other country can satisfy a large extent.

The new crop year is now about one hundred days old, and the United States have exported of both wheat and flour, counting the latter as wheat, about sixty million bushels in round numbers, on an average of practically 600,000 bushels daily from both coasts. During a like period in 1890, the corresponding movement approximated about two hundred and fifty thousand bushels daily, as also a like portion of 1889. In 100 days of 1888, the average daily shipments amounted to about three hundred and thirty thousand bushels, but in 1887 similarly, the exports were nearly five hundred and twenty thousand bushels each day from July 1st to the end of the first week in October. The English opinion already referred to inclines to favor the belief that the struggle between October and January next will be between the resisting power of the American holder and the English buyer. You see he does not admit that European continental wheat buyer to contest for the next few months, evidently believing that early in 1891 English and continental buyers will be found competing for available supplies. The explanation of this must be found in the fact that thus far in the current year European continental countries have purchased, roughly calculated, fully 41,000,000 bushels of wheat (and flour as wheat), as compared with not to exceed 18,000,000 bushels sent to the United Kingdom. Some of the latter, too, having been exported to United Kingdom "ports of call" will ultimately, in part, find its way to the continent, so that a true division of exports to Europe for 100 days would in all probability find that something like 45,000,000 bushels had gone to the continent, and 14,000,000 to the United Kingdom. The continent has therefore been taking three to each one of American wheat as compared with the United Kingdom, and, as predicted in the foregoing, may possibly be able to wait until 1892 before competing further with British buyers for American wheat. Then, it will be recalled, Australian wheat will come into the world's markets early next year, and while the surplus will not be very heavy it will exercise some influence on prices. The humorous feature in the present campaign in the world's wheat market lies in the fact that the forces of nature appear to have arranged a wheat corner of more or less importance for the benefit of the United States, for the opinion grows every day that Russia will practically prohibit

the exportation of wheat ere long, even if she does not become an importer, notwithstanding which the so-called bear party here cry down all attempts to ask a short-world's crop price for our surplus for fear we will lose our export market! It is also amusing to note that Farmers' Alliance men, the hold-your-wheat circular writers who come in for so large a share of condemnation are statistically and otherwise endorsed in their views by many of the ablest statisticians and observers in England and on the continent."

The Revival in Pig Iron.

The talk about a revival in pig iron is beginning to have a very tiresome sound. We have been producing at the rate of about nine million short tons per annum for two months, after the period of prolonged restriction of output, and from week to week have asserted that while prices may not be promptly advanced, large orders may be confidently expected in the near future. Well, after putting off from week to week the promised revival, word is given out that the situation is very healthful and satisfactory as it is, and this is proved by assertions that stocks of furnaces are not accumulating despite production at a rate nearly as large as in the unprecedent year, 1890. A similar story, except as to recent improvement, in output, might be told about steel rails. One result as to the latter has been the economy enforced on railways during the earlier portion of the year. Railmakers did not care to sell rails except for cash or negotiable securities, and it was easier for most railway companies to "skin" their roadways than to do either. Of course, it is possible to carry enforced economy too far, so railmakers are encouraged to believe that orders must soon come to them which, in many instances, have simply been postponed. Iron, as well as steel, will recover from the lethargic state into which they have been plunged with deliberation, and perhaps it is well that it is so. The boisterously optimistic opinions of the condition of the iron trade periodically given by Mr. B. G. Clark, of the Thomas Iron Company, are seldom any criterion whatever. Mr. Clark's opinions are meant well, but he sits so close to a furnace company which has steady customers for its entire output, year in and year out, that general conditions do not get very close to him.

ALBERT C. STEVENS,
With Bradstreet's.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for October.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The October cotton report of the department of agriculture makes the general average of the condition of cotton 75.7, against 82.7 a month ago. Last year in October it was 80.0. Besides this unfavorable difference in condition, the crop is late this year, and the chances are against a repetition of last year's extraordinary length of season of growth. The average condition by states is as follows: Virginia, 72; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 72; Georgia, 72; Florida, 73; Alabama, 76; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 79; Texas, 78; Arkansas, 76; Tennessee, 70.

The Atlantic coast breadth has suffered more from adverse conditions than gulf coast areas. The excess of moisture in August, early in September with droughts, and high temperature later, tested the vitality of the plants of the coast region severely, causing the shedding of leaves and bolls, premature opening and light yield.

West of the Mississippi there was a variable record of moisture; a county in Texas, for instance, reports continued drought for ninety days, while another notes the prevalence of destructive rains. This section of the country is a greater number of people will ride because of greater transit; cross town lines and a system of transfers from one division to the other will be in use, cars will be more attractive and inviting, and the comfort and convenience of the general public subserved.

New York Exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.00/g.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY STOCKS.

New York, 5/4s 37 100 Atlanta, 1/2s 100
New York, 3/4s, 35 201 Atlanta, S. D. 100
New York, 4/4s, 35 100 Atlanta, 1/2s 100
1915-16 100 11/2s August 7/8s, L.D. 110
1915-16 112 11/2s September 7/8s, L.D. 110
Atlanta, 8/8s, 120 120 Home graded 100
Atlanta, 8/8s, 120 120 Waterworks 100
Atlanta, 8/8s, 120 120 Trust Co. 100
Atlanta, 8/8s, 120 120 Capitol City, 11/2s 100

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

New York, 5/4s 37 100 Atlanta, 1/2s 100
Atlanta, 8/8s, 120 120 Atlanta & Trust & Co.
Bank, L.D. 100 100 Banking Co.
Metc. Bank, 150 100 Bank
Bank of America, 100 100 & Trust Co.
South's Bank, 100
Capitol City, 11/2s 100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

New York, 1915-16 102 111 Ga. Pacific, 100
Ga. 8/8s, 1915-16 102 111 Ga. Pacific, 100
Central, 1883-1910 102 111 Ga. Pacific, 100
Atlanta, 8/8s, 1915-16 102 111 Ga. Pacific, 100
Char. & Col., 100 100 At. & Florida, 100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia, 100 100 100 Aug. & Hwy. 100
Central, 92 1/2 100 do. debent., 91 100
Cent. debns. 80 85

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The stock market today was very dull, and while showing a strong tone in early morning, it became under the influence of the close, and early gains were entirely wiped out except in few cases. Dealings retained their professional character, and no outside interest could be discovered in the market, though insiders took a hand in some of the deals. All such as the large and well known firms of Harkness & Co. There was an irregular trading in Harkness Stock. There was an irregular buy and sell of the stock during the day, which had opened down at 10 1/2, closing at the highest point of 10 1/2. The stock was held at a shade under the opening price. Firms changes are generally small and not of much importance. The market is still in a quiet condition, and the price movement is not to be expected.

But a feature of the enterprise that attracts our attention most is the philanthropic view taken by this company. The idea is as novel as it is unusual, and will no doubt stimulate a great deal of interest. They propose to give away absolutely free every bushel of grain of each of these charming lots. They claim that at every foot of land owned by them is valuable and desirable, and parties to whom they give can make their selection all the lots and take their choice. This is nothing but pure folly and dream, but a stern reality. While it did not seem to be for the lucky ones to build on their lots, yet the company takes a liberal view of the matter and say that if twenty-five persons will build houses, the nucleus of a town is at once guaranteed, and that fact alone project is such that they are willing to risk their judgment on it and abide the consequences.

We are anxious to hear more from this and shall await early developments.

It's a cold day when Atlanta gets left.

If you wish to buy a diamond come to headquarters and we will supply you money. We are better prepared to do our best setting than any one else in the world, and will fit you with new and original designs. Maier & Berke, 20 Whitehall street.

Something for You.

You have purchased your engagement ring? Maier & Berke have a beautiful stock of diamonds and other stones.

A New Bank Office.

Caterers Office, Oct. 9.—Special.—The First National Bank of the city is building in a very handsome sixteenth century oak office and glass front glass in their new building. When the work is completed it will be the largest banking office in North Georgia. The Marietta Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga., are doing all the work for them.

Sales from Town Topics.

Have just received a large supply of Tales from Town Topics, No. 1. This is the third edition, and the first record in the series. Price 10 cents, mail 50 cents. John M. Miller, Open House Block, Marietta street.

Gahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The London market was not far from today's in today's business, as they only sold

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, October 10, 1891.

And the Berner bill died! I don't usually rejoice at the demise of anything, but I confess that this one I am glad to see go. It is a good thing that the state in agreeing to indefinitely postpone action on the substitute for Sim's substitute for the Berner bill displayed both skill and wisdom; nerve because there was a noisy clamor for such legislation, and wisdom because the bill, if passed, would have destroyed many millions of dollars in value and placed our state before the world as an opponent of progress and development. The attacks upon corporations from year to year by our legislature has already shaken confidence, and much capital which would otherwise seek investment in our state goes elsewhere.

Individual means are not equal to vast undertakings, and it is only by the aggregation of capital, and the use of the agency of corporations that many important works of great magnitude can be accomplished. Corporations are only a collection or company of individuals, united under a common name, authorized to act as a single person. War upon corporations, in its last analysis, is a war upon individuals, and the small shareholders are the most injured. The Berner bill, however, was not unwise, and was not unmindful of the welfare of the state, and it was not unwise to have it introduced.

We have many undeveloped resources in our state, and it should be the pleasure and purpose of law-makers to encourage every effort to utilize these. Home capital, and encouragement of foreign capital, is not sufficient to the task, and these resources must remain dormant and profitless unless foreign capital, in a large measure, is induced to hold them. While fair and liberal treatment of the needed capital can be guaranteed for these purposes, but the element of law antagonistic to capital, and the desire to tax capital, are not to be overlooked.

The final disposition of the Berner bill will bring about a reaction, and greater activity should follow. The bill, however, did not accomplish its purpose, and must continue to distract securities connected with the "Terminal system." One of these is the floating indebtedness of the companies belonging to that system, and which will have a depressing effect until it is permanently arranged; the other, the action or report of the legislative committee appointed some time ago to examine into the various railway leases now in force.

The leases of the Georgia and Southern, as well as the Central of Georgia, are the principal leases to be lawful, while the Central of the Coast to the Gulf Pacific is reported as illegal. This report must be based on both branches of the general assembly, and whether, unless the date of adjournment be extended, time will be given to its consideration is doubtful.

The bill is a good one, and is capable of improvement and we are rapidly approaching a condition of ease and plenty in local money matters.

State and city bonds are not active by any means, but buyers can be found for proper concessions in price. The bond market is likely to be the best market to come to, and new issues will be easily placed when they are made with a more profitable rate of interest than has been usual for the past two or three years. One class of securities popular elsewhere and rapidly becoming so here, are street railroads, and particularly those in the South, which have been constantly discussed by the press and public, about stagnation in nearly all railroad securities has prevailed, and the depreciation in values has been enormous.

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A BIG SURPRISE

Was the Verdict of the Jury in the "Honest Men's" Case.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE ACQUITTED.

Which Fact Created a Small Sensation About the U. S. Court.

NEARLY FOUR HOURS IN CONFERENCE

Then the Jury Decides That the Testimony Wasn't Sufficient to Convict What of Those Who Pleaded Guilty?

A most important case had a decidedly surprising termination yesterday.

It was that of the "Honest Man's Friend and Protector," in the circuit court, and there was a look of astonishment on the face of every one when the verdict was rendered—

"Not guilty!"

When the case was called, on last Tuesday, nine men were charged in a bill of indictment with conspiring against a witness in the United States court. The case had a most important bearing, and was of value, not so much for the specific trial, as its significance and the effect it would have in several ways.

Late in 1889 a number of moonshiners formed a band to intimidate United States officials, witnesses and informers. They met several times, but the most important gathering was at a place in Pickens county, called "Sea Field," on November 10th.

Then they concocted plans. One was to whip John R. Aiken, a witness against Harrison B. Jones, in Commissioner Allred's court at Jasper.

This occurred on Sunday. On Tuesday evening they went to Aiken's home, but found him and his family away. Entering the house, they carried off eatables, the leavings of which were strewn on the road, and then applied a torch to the home of the witness. Where formerly was a nice residence, remained on the next day the ruins of a charred building.

Other houses were also burned, whether or not by them was never proved.

Seven of the men were caught, carried before the superior court and sentenced by Judge Gober to the penitentiary for life on their conviction of arson.

Others who were believed to be in the band were arrested by United States officials, and after a great deal of delay the case was called on last Tuesday. A bill of indictment was read against:

Thomas Roland, D. C. Wheeler, Montevalle, Holbert, James Wigginton, Cleo Padgett, W. L. Fields, Hamilton Richards, George Coffee and Patton Millis.

The last two mentioned pleaded guilty of the charge against them, and turned state's evidence. They were both placed on the stand on last Wednesday and exposed the entire band, its purposes, cause of formation and its schemes. They told of the "Sea Field" meeting, where the plotting was done; swore to six on trial on account of which the defendants were indicted.

Then a masquerade was produced—an ugly, terrifying, death-like black cap and blouse.

The oath of the band was produced, and Millis, who had been a bailiff under Wigginton, and the others as having been present.

All this and more, too, were shown. In opposition to it, the defense introduced Representative Cagle, of Pickens county, and Commissioner Allred, who told of the good reputation the defendants had borne up to the time they were charged with being implicated in the burning.

The arguments began Thursday and concluded yesterday. Mr. W. C. Glenn and Colonel Bill Day, of Pickens county, made most excellent pleas for their clients, and represented the defense very ably. Colonel Darnell and Colonel Tate conducted the prosecution, and left nothing undone to convict.

When the district attorney concluded a splendid argument yesterday, Judge Newman charged the jury. In about half an hour he presented the case clearly, concisely, fully. He showed that no case had been made against W. L. Fields, and instructed the jury to acquit him. Then he pointed out that the testimony of accomplices must be corroborated, being not sufficient of itself to convict.

The foreman, Mr. B. A. Crew, was given the masquerade, and was about to retire with the jury, when Mr. Glenn objected to the mask going out. He was not sustained, and as the attorney for the defense muttered something about an appeal, the men retired. It was then 2 o'clock.

The jurors were:

Messrs. B. C. Brewster, foreman; H. Franklin, John S. Clark, John M. Leftwich, Jasper M. Fowler, Joseph A. Harper, James S. Reavis, Lewis H. Beck, Raleigh Jacks, D. A. Chestnut, Theodore M. Moore and E. W. Reeves.

As they left one of the attorneys for the defense began talking of the case.

"What will the jury do? I don't see what else besides convict. They shouldn't be out longer than ten minutes after the charge that was given."

"But," he continued, "we shall appeal the case. We will carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. The main grounds are, that we insist that a commissioner's court is not a court, and that the indictment charges the defendants with conspiracy against Aiken's person and property, whereas it was shown that five of them at least never agreed to burn the house."

Then lawyers, judge, spectators and defendants sat awaiting the verdict. Nearly half an hour passed and the jurors sent out word that they wanted a fire made. Every one knew that this meant deliberation, and the court was soon cleared.

But what could cause this careful consideration? No one knew, but nearly every one conjectured that it was perhaps the Fields case. They could think of nothing else. A thought of acquittal was not entertained by a person.

All the afternoon the jurors considered the case. It was 5:15 o'clock—over three hours after they had retired—when the announcement was made that a verdict had been reached.

All filed in court. The lights were not burned and all went to the circuit courtroom below to hear the conclusion of the case.

At 5:40 o'clock Judge Newman asked that the jury be brought into court. While the bailiff went for them, the clerk sat down with his assistant, and raking forth several blanks, proceeded to have them in readiness.

Where the words, "that he be sent to the penitentiary in the State of New York, in the prison at Albany," were written, a change was

made from "he" to "they" and from "Albany" and "New York" to "Ohio" and "Columbus." Then the clerk leaned back and sat waiting to fill out the blank.

At that moment the words "let the verdict be read" were heard. The clerk took it, and every one sat listening, waiting to hear the sentences of the court, rather than the verdict. They felt sure of that.

But a more mistaken people never existed. "We find the defendant, William E. Fields, not guilty."

Every one expected that:

"We find the defendants not guilty."

Everybody Was Surprised.

"How about these two men who pleaded guilty?" then asked Colonel Darnell. The question raised a general smile. "Will the court allow their pleas to be withdrawn?" "I'll not consider that now," replied Judge Newman.

"There is still a charge against the seven men who were just acquitted," continued the district attorney. "It is that of conspiracy to defraud the United States of the revenue tax."

"Well, then, we'll hear everything on Monday. Until then," said the judge, "let the men be kept in Fulton county jail."

The Jury's Side.

A member of the jury, when asked how the verdict was worked, said:

"The jury was agreed that, under the law and the evidence, we could do nothing but acquit. The judge charged that the testimony of the accomplices must be corroborated by other testimony, and that if we considered McGaugh an accomplice, then his testimony would not be corroborative. It was our understanding that the evidence was not sufficient under the law to convict, hence our verdict."

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Men Who Have Seen Atlanta Grow and Thrive and Prosper.

Atlanta's veterans are to organize.

The old citizens feel a sense of loneliness in these busy, shifting times, and they mean to draw closer together for fellowship.

Thirty-five years of continuous residence in a single city must, indeed, see many changes, and it is meet that those who, hand in hand, outline all these changes should feel a sense of common brotherhood.

Memories of good times gone take a wondrous hold on aged heartstrings, and it is not strange that those who cherish common recollections should wish to cultivate intimate relations.

Thus the old citizens of Atlanta, who have worked and watched and wondered as their magic village grew from a railroad terminus to a prosperous capital city, agree now to band together.

Monday night has been set as the time for completing the organization. About sixty names have been subscribed to the call, and doubles the veteran citizens of Atlanta will then succeed in forming one of the most unique organizations of the south.

The requisites for membership are an unlied citizenship and continuous residence for thirty-five years in the city of Atlanta. The purposes of the order, as heretofore stated, are social, historical, and perhaps benevolent. There is plenty of room to hold comfortably every old inhabitant in the Confederate Veterans' hall, and it is hoped that a representative crowd of Atlanta's fathers will be present to organize tomorrow night.

THE HEARING POSTPONED.

Judge Clarke was requested by Judge John L. Hopkins, counsel for Stephen A. Ryan, to hear one phase of the case, and yesterday morning he granted the hearing. It is known that the \$155,000, for which the Ryan stock was sold, was deposited by Robert King, in the American Trust and Banking company. It is not drawing any interest. The attorneys for the claimants want it transferred to other banks which will pay interest on it. Several suggestions were made by Messrs. Ellis & Gandy and Mr. W. C. Brown, of the First National Bank, which best suited the purpose. Judge Clarke instructed Receiver Kingsbury to make an investigation and to report next Saturday, when he will pass a formal order touching the custody of the money in question. He intimated that it would be best to distribute the money among such banks as will pay interest on it.

A Verdict for \$8,000.

The case of H. M. Powell against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which was begun in the city court of Atlanta Friday last, was adjourned until Monday morning. The jury, after staying out about thirty minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$8,000. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. T. Ladson, and Messrs. Hammond and Hammond represented the defendant. The case will be carried to the supreme court to determine the suit.

THE RYAN CASE AGAIN.

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A Case Settled.

Judge Clarke heard another matter in which Messrs. Austin & Boylston figured as complainants. The application on their part, and others, for a receiver for the Dobbs Lumber Company, which has been pending since the 26th of August, abruptly ended yesterday morning. The jury, after staying out about thirty minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$8,000. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. T. Ladson, and Messrs. Hammond and Hammond represented the defendant. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

Judge Clarke granted the hearing.

In chambers yesterday morning it was stated that the Austin & Boylston matter, which had come over from last Saturday, had the precedence of all other business. Judge Clarke was requested to pass over the case till next Saturday, owing to the absence of Judge Hopkins, who was arguing a case in the supreme court.

THE HEARING POSTPONED.

The formal hearing was as follows:

The undersigned veteran citizens of Atlanta kindly invite their friends and fellow-citizens to meet with them at the Confederate Veterans' hall, on Broad street, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 12, 1891, for the purpose of social converse and organization of a veteran citizen society of Atlanta. The purpose is to have good socializing as well as patriotic meetings in Atlanta.

Those who resided in Atlanta during the Civil War will be eligible.

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The undersigned veteran citizens of Atlanta kindly invite their friends and fellow-citizens to meet with them at the Confederate Veterans' hall, on Broad street, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 12, 1891, for the purpose of social converse and organization of a veteran citizen society of Atlanta. The purpose is to have good socializing as well as patriotic meetings in Atlanta.

Those who resided in Atlanta during the Civil War will be eligible.

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